

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 100 S. Commercial, Commissioner of the Board of Public Health and Sanitation, and Notary Public Office second door over B. & B. Jewellers, 100 S. Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Cornejo, Proprietor, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black Smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832, forwarding and commission Merchants, dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Are housed in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B. & B.

The steady growth of this business until now—it is a gigantic one—away up in the millions—is of itself a good endorsement. Your good judgment and decision is a still better and more valuable one. A great army of women have given this store and its business methods their endorsement, and we feel sure you would, too, if you'd only investigate. May we not help you to investigate by submitting a line of samples?

Take the matter of Kid Gloves for instance. Here's a line of wo-clasp WALTON Pique at \$1 a pair—imported them ourselves, and we think there's nothing like them for the money in the country—tan, pomard, brown, black, pearl and white.

New line of White Kid Gloves with four pearl buttons, and rows wide black or white broderie on back, 75 cents. Not Ladies' all-pure Linen handkerchiefs—nice, fine sheer linen, hemstitched with half-inch, and nice hand-embroidery corners—12½ cents apiece—fully sold at 25 cents.

Wing Dress Woolens

This store is now showing a very superior line of choice, new fabrics and dresses that are so distinctly new and smart and withal so beautiful, as will attract attention from women of every where.

Price range, 35c. to \$3.50 a yard. Give you ever discovered that it pays really pays—to send your orders for goods of any kind and every kind to this store?

OGGS & BUHL
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ep Your Eyes



Well preserved while yet there is time. The timely use of Glasses will often prevent their injury.

We Don't Want Them To be neglected if calling your attention to the fact will make you think of us.

Why Not Make it a point and see to your eyes. Don't delay it.

Be Wise in Time It is our business to correct any defectiveness of vision. Examination Free.

C. C. MILLER, Scientific Optician.
100 West Main St., Massillon, O.
(For Artificial Eyes, see ad.)

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for copy itinerary describing an ideal tour of 10 days through Mexico, the land of Aztec, leaving Cincinnati, February 1st.

SPEAR IS EXONERATED

Majority Report Adopted by the House.

THE DOW TAX IS INCREASED.

Goodale Bill Becomes a Law by Passing the Senate—A Bill Introduced to Tax Druggists \$25 a Year—Other Measures Considered in Both Houses.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19.—The committee of the house, which has been investigating the charge that Representative Spear of Clinton county offered to recommend a guardianship in the penitentiary in consideration of \$300, has made its report, exonerating Mr. Spear. The report was accepted. The report was signed by the four Republican members of the committee, the Democratic member submitting a report censuring Mr. Spear.

The Goodale bill increasing the Dow liquor tax from \$250 to \$350 became a law by its passage in the senate.

Bill introduced in the senate were: Reducing the compensation of tax inspectors to 10 per cent of taxes returned through the agency of such officers.

Providing that foreign casualty companies shall not be required to make a \$50,000 deposit with the superintendent of insurance upon showing to that official that said company has \$200,000 on deposit in its own state.

Providing for an annual tax of \$25 upon proprietors of drugstores.

In the house Mr. Workman introduced a bill levying an excess tax on all vehicles in the state.

Mr. Stivers has prepared a bill to require every voter to make affidavit at the polls that he has not received a bribe.

A bill was introduced appropriating \$10,000 for salaries of members and expenses of the general assembly. Passed.

These bills passed the house.

Providing for the refunding of bonds by township trustees, boards of education, etc.

Providing for the redemption of \$10,000 worth of bonds issued by the state board of agriculture.

VERY DISHEARTENING.

Secretary Carlisle Has Nothing to Say to Bolting Democrats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Carlisle's letter to Senator Blackburn's supporters turns out to be as indicated. He refused to make an appeal to bolting Democrats to vote for the caucus nominee. He says it would not be becoming in him to give advice to representatives of the people, especially when there is no assurance that such advice would be heeded as against principles and instructions from constituents, who may come to these legislators. The effect of the letter is taken to be disheartening to Blackburn's supporters. Mr. Hunter, in an interview, openly declared that he is a sound money advocate. He always has been and says he was a member of the platform committee and fought for the platform which declared unconditionally for the gold standard.

A NEW MINE.

The North-Lawrence Coal Company in the Field.

The North Lawrence Coal Company is now opening a new mine on the Schrader farm which is located four miles northeast of Lawrence. A vein of 4 feet and 2 inches has developed and the mine will be in operation within six weeks. John Jordan is president of the company; Dennis Moylan, secretary and Dennis Jordan treasurer. The mine switch is now being constructed from the Fort Wayne railway main track.

Murad Bey Is Hiding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—Murad Bey, formerly imperial commissioner of the committee on the public debt, has taken refuge in Cairo and has been condemned to death for alleged treason.

Princeton Professors on a Tour.

PRINCETON, Feb. 19.—President Patton and Prof. West have left on an extended tour of the principal cities of the west, where they will attend the alumni dinners of the Princeton clubs.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, and, after trying everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Balty's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer, and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. 50 cents per bottle at Balty's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblaina, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Balty.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

A Strong Bill Reported to the Senate by Senator Lodge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on immigration, has reported a bill from that committee for the restriction of immigration. The bill provides for the exclusion of all persons who are so ignorant as to be unable to read and write any language. Senator Lodge presented a written report on the bill in which he says: "This measure if adopted will exclude a large portion of the present immigration and with few exceptions will tell exclusively on the most undesirable portions of immigration alone. No measure can be devised which will let in absolutely everyone who ought to come in and exclude every immigrant who ought to be shut out, but the percentage of desirable immigrants who would be excluded by this bill would be reduced to the minimum."

BLACKBALLED ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A Lawyer's Speech Bars Him From the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—The Cleveland chamber of commerce has blackballed the name of Andrew Carnegie, which had been proposed for honorary membership.

Before the vote was taken L. A. Russell, a leading attorney made a speech, saying that he had been led to suspect Mr. Carnegie made his fortune because of tariff protection, and he also suspected from what he had read of the Homestead strike that he was an oppressor of the poor. Unless somebody could convince him to the contrary, he would vote against admitting Mr. Carnegie to membership. Five blackballs were voted—the constitutional number required to debar an applicant.

Taylor Calls Spain to Time.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Herald announces that the United States minister, Mr. Hamis Taylor, has addressed a curt note to the government demanding explanations regarding the address delivered before a geographical society by Senor Canovas, who commanded the caravel Santa Maria sent over by Spain to the Columbian exposition, giving his impressions of his visit to the United States.

The Wife Burned to Death.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—Fire has destroyed the farm house of Charles Gildemeister at Buzum Place, Riverton. Mrs. Gildemeister returned to the house for some valuable papers and money, and was burned to death. Mr. Gildemeister was so badly injured that he can scarcely recover.

Prominent Man's Terrible Death.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—While Mr. Alfred Whittaker, recently chairman Democratic county central committee, and a very prominent business man of Cleveland, and his two sons, Dana and Don Cannon, were driving in the village of Bedford, a Cleveland, Canton and Southern fast mail train struck their car, hurling Mr. Whittaker a distance of 50 feet and killing him instantly and inflicting probably fatal injuries on Dana, Cannon and serious injuries on the driver, John Rich.

Daughter of an Ohio Sheriff Caught.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—The 18-year-old daughter of B. D. Yaw, sheriff of Perry county, O., has been arrested at the C. & O. depot here on a telegram from her father, saying that she had run away to meet an Ohio convict, Dr. Lohr. Her father, who resides in New Lexington, O., will arrive to take his daughter back home. She had a ticket through to Staunton, Va., and telegraphed her lover, notifying him of her arrest.

Gear Must Stand Trial.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19.—Ex-Senator Gear's denunciation to the indictment, charging him with soliciting a bribe of \$200 from Representative Flumerfelt during the Flumerfelt-Spooner election contest, was overruled by Judge Fugh. It has not been settled when the case will be assigned, but Prosecutor Dyer said that one of the senatorial cases would be begun this week and would precede the Columbus sewer cases.

Smalley's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Matthias A. Smalley of Ohio to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Ohio.

Reunited After 34 Years.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 19.—Mrs. E. H. Bowne of Hartford, Conn., has just been reunited to her husband in this city after a separation of 34 years. Bowne had been missing since the war.

A Chance For His Life.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The court of appeals has ordered a new trial in the case of Michael Corey, who is under sentence to be electrocuted at Auburn prison for the murder of James George, a half-breed Indian.

Another International Chess Match.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Lasker, Steinitz, Tschigorin, Tarrasch and Pillsbury have entered the international chess tournament, to be played under the auspices of the German Chess association at Nuremberg in July.

A Crazy German's Crime.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.—Crazed with jealousy because his wife and son had left him, Franz Michael Schwab, a German laborer, 56 years old, visited the home of his married son Bernard, killed his wife and shot Bernard and a baby grandchild. He was arrested. He is believed to be insane.

Dillon the Irish Chairman.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The members of the Irish parliamentary party has elected Dillon chairman to succeed Justin McCarthy.

Sexton Quits Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, has resigned his seat in parliament.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

New Yorkers Take Up the Arbitration Movement.

DR. DEPEW FRAMES RESOLUTIONS.

They Provide For Permanent Arbitration Between United States and England—National Conference to Be Held in Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A meeting of prominent citizens of this city and Brooklyn has been held at the residence of Mr. William E. Dodge. The meeting was called by Mayor Strong, General Bristow, Bishop Potter, ex-Chief Justice Daly, Hon. Seth Low and Mr. Dodge for the purpose of forming a committee of representative citizens of New York and Brooklyn to co-operate with similar committees, which have been already established in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and other prominent cities in the United States, whose object is the calling of a national conference in the interest of international arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The "true grandeur of nations" means the arts of civilization, justice secured by statute and magnanimity inspired by good will, which conditions are always marred by the wasteful, bitter violence of war; and

Whereas, The United States and Great Britain, akin in language, jurisprudence and legal methods, are already accustomed to arbitrate their disagreements and have emphatically declared themselves in favor of such arbitration—congress by the action of both house in 1892 and the house of commons by its vote in 1893; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly desire such action by our national legislature and the executive as shall make permanent provision for some wise method of arbitration between the two countries, it being our hope that such a step will ultimately lead to international arbitration throughout the civilized world.

Resolved, Accordingly, that measures be taken in the interest of such arbitration and in concert with like committees from other cities for the convening in the city of Washington at the earliest practicable date of a conference of citizens, representing every portion of the country without distinction of party or creed.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the action already taken in this direction by representative citizens of Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities and that we rely on their vigorous co-operation in proving the success of the proposed national conference.

Mr. Depew said that the international arbitration embracing all the nations of Europe was impossible at the present time, but he claimed that between Great Britain and the United States it was not so. The question was being carefully considered by both religious and commercial bodies in Great Britain, and it was very probable that the Liberal party would embody it as a plank in their political platform.

In conclusion, Mr. Depew said: "In our own country, I think, as this movement progresses, it will develop that perfect unanimity exists on this subject, and before long the universal peace which the church has been praying for for 2,000 years will be realized."

Bishop Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, J. C. Cadwalader, Henry E. Howland and W. E. Dodge were appointed as delegates to a meeting in favor of arbitration to take place in Independence hall, Philadelphia, on Washington's birthday, with power to add to their number.

A SLAP AT MANDERSON.

Senator Thurston Makes a Peculiar Speech Favoring McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19.—The McKinley club entertained with a banquet last night representatives of the McKinley clubs in Nebraska. Senator Thurston said he had nothing to do with the organization of the McKinley clubs, but was anxious to see Nebraska Republicans free to exercise their choice for president. He thought right of every ten Nebraska Republicans preferred McKinley.

Said he: "I only ask that the friends of McKinley see to it that the will of the majority is not thwarted; to see that every candidate for delegate honestly announces his position, and above all I ask that the Nebraska delegation shall be selected in such a way that it cannot be used for barter."

This speech is very significant following the announcement of the candidacy of Senator Manderson of this state.

A Person Arrested and Fined.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—Rev. Jesse Roseberry, a minister of this county, has been arrested in Central City, while en route to the cemetery in a funeral procession. Roseberry pulled a bottle of whisky from his pocket and took a drink, which he said the physicians had prescribed for him during the cold weather. He was fined \$10, and given a rigid lecture by Mayor Hall, after which he drove to the cemetery, where he conducted the funeral services.

Russia Behind the Rebellion.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—Information has been received from Korea that a Russian force supported the king of Korea in killing the Korean ministers. The new cabinet members of Korea, it is added, are wholly puppets in the pay of Russia, and it is not doubted in certain circles that the whole coup was directed from St. Petersburg.

Killed One and Wounded Another.

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 19.—Carry Holly, a farm laborer, has shot and killed James Combs and badly wounded Nick Combs, on Old Buck creek, in Breathitt county.

Empress Receives Mrs. Runyon.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Empress of Germany has received Mrs. Runyon, widow of the late United States ambassador in an audience of condolence.

MORE LONG DISTANCE FIGHTING.

Corbett and Fitz Ray Respects to Each Other by Telegraph.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 19.—Fitzsimmons has received the following telegram from Corbett at Chicago: "I read in the papers that you said I was a cur. The next time I see you I will make you take it back, like I did before."

Julian sent the following reply: "All right, chappie. Get yourself in good condition and get down here quick, but mind you, get yourself in better condition than you were at Hot Springs. Fitzsimmons will put you out of existence the very next day after he places Maher among the has-beens."

Fitzsimmons says he will whip Maher and become champion, and then give Corbett a chance to win it back.

Buck Connolly declares Maher will be in the ring on Friday; that he thinks Peter will be in reasonable shape then so far as his eyes are concerned. Dr. Gaudel declares that while Maher may, he should not attempt to fight under a couple weeks. Should the men fight the battle is expected to be a short and sharp one. It is the plan of the Maher party, if they must fight, to send their man after Fitzsimmons with a rush in the hope of getting Fitzsimmons on the go, and landing him by a fortunate blow early in the proceedings. It is in fact about the only hope the ill-conditioned man has.

Later reports from Las Cruces are to the effect that one of Maher's eyes is entirely free from inflammation. He has begun to train again. It is announced that he surely will be in condition to enter the ring on Friday.

BANK ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

A Cashier in San Francisco Shot At—The Robbers Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Three masked men entered the Market Street bank, a small institution in the Spreckels building, shortly after 10 a. m., and ordered Cashier Hopkins and Bookkeeper Hayhurst to throw up their hands. Hopkins, who was at the counter, refused and one robber fired a bullet passing his head but striking neither official. The robbers then climbed through the hole in the wire screen at the cashier's window and seized the two bank officials and hustled them into the vault.

A piece of carpet caught in the door. Hastily dumping a pile of gold on the cashier's counter into a sack they escaped. Although market street was crowded with passing people, the robbers made good their escape. It is supposed they secured only \$800.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Black Snow Falls in Chicago and Neighboring Places.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"Black snow" was a novelty enjoyed by this city last night. Between 6 and 7 o'clock there was a fall of a couple of inches.

The weather bureau officials and other supposed good experts were at first inclined to attribute the phenomenon to local atmospheric conditions, in combination with the smoke and grime of the city. Advice, however, that the same results were observed in the suburbs, 25 miles distant, upset all such explanations.

The black snow also fell in Eastern Iowa, Southern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Western Indiana.

Terrorized by an Earthquake Shock.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 19.—An earthquake shock, which was preceded by deep subterranean rumblings and alarming noises, has been experienced here. The inhabitants were terror-stricken until the noises ceased.

Cleveland to Be Heard From.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mr. E. C. Benedict, the personal friend of President Cleveland, says: "Mr. Cleveland will answer the third term question very distinctly at a no distant day. He will not keep the Democrats waiting."

Railroad Wreck in Vermont.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Feb. 19.—A broken rail on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont railroad has caused a serious wreck. About a dozen persons were injured, four of them being seriously hurt.

Amelie Rives Marries a Prince.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Feb. 19.—Amelie Rives Chandler and Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, a Russian nobleman, have been married at "Castle Hill," the home of Colonel Rives, father of the authors.

Clara Barton in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, has arrived here and is organizing a system for the distribution of relief to the suffering Armenians.

The Weather.

Cloudy and threatening with light snow; warmer; southerly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

George D. Fenn, 60 years old, of the old-time insurance firm of Hovey & Fenn, Boston, has died of apoplexy.

An examination of the steamship St. Paul, at Newport News, showed that the hull was not damaged in the least.

Indianapolis advises that ex-President Harrison declines to go to St. Louis as a delegate at-large from Indiana.

Reeves Prickett, of East Melford, N. J., cut his throat with a razor while lying in bed. His two children witnessed the deed.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has received a pardon from the government for her participation in the revolt of January, 1895.

Peter Sintox, living on Sourland mountain, N. J., was rescued in his cabin by a hunter, who found him with his feet badly frozen.

The report that the marines of the different powers have been landed at Seoul to protect their legation has been confirmed.

The British consul at Archangel cabled that there is no news of the explorer Nansen at Archangel, except what comes from St. Petersburg.

SURE OF NEW SHIPS.

Four and Maybe Six Battleship May Be Built.

NEW TORPEDOBOATS FAVORED.

The House Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs in Favor of Improving the Navy—Guns to Be Built For the Subsidized Ocean Flyers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A considerable increase in the number of battleships for the navy is likely if the views prevail of the sub-committee of the house naval affairs committee having in charge the preparation of the naval appropriation bill. The sub-committee was in session several hours, and the discussion disclosed a majority in favor of making provision for at least four and probably six line-of-battle ships. The torpedo-boats to be authorized will depend very largely on the number of battleships recommended. Should only four battleships be provided for some of the members think 20 torpedo-boats should be allowed, but if an agreement is reached that six battleships are wanted, then the number of torpedo-boats will probably not exceed six to ten.

Secretary Herbert recommended a provision for the enlistment of 1,000 additional men for the navy, and favorable action was taken by the sub-committee regarding it. These men are needed, many of them, for the manning of the new ships, being commissioned from time to time. The sum of \$300,000 will be appropriated toward the construction of guns for the vessels subsidized by the government—such as the Paris and the New York, and which may be called on for naval purposes in case of necessity.

SENATORS HAVE TILTS.

Lively Colloquies Between a Number—Appropriation Bills Passed.

BIG RAILROAD PROJECT

The W. & L. E. Likely to Become a Trunk Line.

WALL STREET FULL OF TALK.

President Blair Says that Nothing Has Been Done Respecting a Valley Terminal Contract—The C. & W. Has a Big Damage Claim to Fight.

New York, Feb. 17.—Wall street is full of rumors regarding the future of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. There was talk about transferring certain steel works from Pittsburgh to Huron, of erecting large and new steel plants at the latter point, and of the Wheeling road absorbing several of the small Ohio roads to form a new trunk line to Chicago via Pittsburgh. Whether or not the Brice-Thomas syndicate will be in the deal is not known, but there are those here who are watching the developments and building of the new Pittsburgh & Eastern with a good deal of interest. It is not likely that Mr. Carnegie is in the Wheeling & Lake Erie, although his name is coupled with that of Ex-Congressman Tom Johnson, in the rumors here. Johnson was only the other day elected a director in the road, and being a big iron and steel manufacturer it is not at all likely that he would favor any narrow policy as regards new rails. It is also stated that the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling may come into the new arrangement. There is something big on the tapis, and Pittsburgh may one of these days find herself a way station along a newly opened trunk line.

A CLEVELAND STORY.

President Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, remained in Cleveland, Sunday, but said he had done nothing in the way of arranging traffic agreements with President King, of the Valley Railroad Company. "I came to the city on entirely different business, and Mr. King is here on business of his own. We have not had a word on the subject of traffic arrangements. That is a matter of slow growth, you know, and there is really nothing to say on the subject at present. I know of nothing now that I can give out."

A NEW TREASURER.

At a meeting of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad directors, held at New York Friday, H. T. Sandford was elected treasurer of the road, vice W. A. Shoemaker resigned. Mr. Sandford has been cashier in the treasurer's office for some time, and has been in the service of the company ever since its organization.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

Facts and Figures For Warm and Weary Travelers.

CANTON, Feb. 17.—The report of the county commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1895, contains, in addition to the points already published, the following information:

Disbursements — Poor, \$31,952.02; bridge, \$65,768.78; children's home, \$10,408.81; sheep, \$9,540.34; buildings, \$169,193.62; indebtedness, \$33,654.07; workhouse, \$14,709.58; agricultural society, \$22,000.

Here are some items of expense: Stationery and supplies for county officials, \$3,456; coal, \$1,488.57; boarding prisoners, \$2,507; fees and expenses for conveying patients to Toledo state hospital, \$2,582.04; H. F. Holman as court bailiff and janitor drew \$78.26 from the county treasury. J. S. Smith, janitor, was paid \$643 for services. Coroner McQuate and his predecessor were allowed \$1,317.85 fees for the fiscal year. [The infirmaries directors were paid as follows: T. C. Putman, \$319.40; William Shaffer, \$233.25; Henry Bixler, \$305.43. The law librarian drew \$358.35 pay. Prosecuting Attorney Bow's salary and allowances were \$2,798.39. Recorder Reed received \$1,188.50 for indexing records.

Auditor Leitch's salary was \$2,882.80, and his fees and allowances aggregate \$3,569.03 more. Clerk O. M. Coxen's fees and allowances received were \$2,414.22. The allowances and fees of Probate Judge Wise were \$1,539.89. Both of these officials, and some of the others, receive fees direct, of which the commissioners' report takes no account. The witnesses and jurors in the common pleas courts cost Stark county \$9,094.36. Rent for rooms and county offices footed up \$3,591.69. The Central Union Telephone company charged \$329.67 for rental of phones. The assessors of the county were paid for services \$1,676.25.

From the poor fund county physicians were allowed \$4,934.41. Of out door relief furnished to poor the largest amount paid was to Perry township, \$1,978.08; the smallest amount to Plain township, \$9; and Sugar Creek next, \$17.28. It cost the county infirmaries \$3,553.31 for groceries, and \$2,885.22 for beef cattle. The balance on hand in the poor fund was \$10,144.76.

New bridges, repairs to old bridges, fills, etc., cost Stark county \$65,768.78. The receipts in the same fund were \$57,565.53, making a deficit of \$8,203.25 at the time the report was filed.

The building fund has been large. The disbursements were \$169,193.62, while the receipts were but \$151,077.04. The deficit of \$18,116.58 was provided for by overdrafts.

The workhouse of the county has taken in all during the year from the county funds, including a previous overdraft, \$29,667.59. The overdraft checked up September 1 last was \$1,225.68. The principal items of expense at the workhouse were: Superintendent's salary, \$1,265.26; matron's salary, \$206.25; secretary, \$344.10; guards, \$2,966.01; stationery and supplies, \$1,247.71; meat, \$1,561.08; bread, \$189.34; electric light, \$301.20; repairs and implements, \$1,311.47.

Including an overdraft of \$28.97 brought forward from September 1, 1894, the election fund expenditures for the year ending September 1, 1895, were \$8,619.56. The principal items were: T. F. Turner, salary, \$922; J. A. Rice, \$116.65; H. R. Rex, \$300; W. H. Snider, \$750; P. J. Bernower, \$235; A. McGee, \$333.35; R. T. Towner, \$125; salaries of judges and clerks, \$2,269.51; stationery and supplies, \$1,405.78. The overdraft at the time of report was \$202.18.

During the fiscal year bonds amounted to \$18,000 were redeemed and interest on bonds in the sum of \$15,054.07 was paid. There was a balance of \$13,307.45 on hand September 1, 1894, to which was added the tax collection of \$19,504.20. Deducting the expenditures there was an overdraft in this fund September, 1895, of \$743.42.

OPPOSED TO THE INCREASE.

A Citizen Discusses Some County Affairs of Interest.

MR. EDITOR: With the present high and discouraging rate of taxation, the low price of farm products, business interests in a depressed state, multitudes out of employment and many, perhaps, who do not know where the next day's dinner is to come from, it would seem untimely to be agitating the proposition of raising the judges' salary from \$2,500 to \$3,500 or \$4,000 a year. At the present salary the crop of candidates before each election is ample, the compensation double that of equal ability and talent in other equally useful vocations with that of law. There being an ample supply of candidates, it would seem folly for the people to run up the price of public service against themselves when the necessities of the times call for economy in expenditures, and is contrary to the commonsense principle of supply and demand. When the necessity arrives for securing better legal ability, then perhaps will be the time to pay the price, but now "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

If the judge's compensation is relatively below that of other county officials, let them be reduced proportionately, instead of tightening down the screws upon the industries of the people, whose servants of late, in utter disregard of their expressed wishes, have arbitrarily usurped and been in the exercise of strained authority, having the flavor of corruption in the matter of the court house enlargement, and behold! we have a model of architectural ugliness more lived by crude affectations of Greek art, costly veneering inside, and a debt of two hundred thousand dollars saddled upon us.

We have a rich county; wealth developed from the primeval forest by laboring men in the field, on the farm, in the workshop and in the mine, to which the "bar," whatever may be its more or less useful or ornamental qualities, have never contributed a dollar, yet for its own pleasure and aggrandizement (certain members of it) do not hesitate to increase taxation upon the workingmen of the county, by whose labors and none else, all its wealth is derived.

TURN TO THE PEOPLE.

Gentlemen of the Marquette Club, and my fellow citizens, let us cherish the principles of our party, and concentrate ourselves anew to their triumph. We have but to put our trust in the people; we have but to keep in close touch with the people; we have but to hearken to the voice of the people, as it comes from every quarter, we have but to point on our banners the sentiment the people have everywhere expressed at every election during the past three years, "Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity," to win another most glorious and decisive national victory.—McKinley.

WHEN CRANK MET CRANK.

Coxey met Tillman and found his idol had feet of clay. It is, indeed, unfortunate that these two demagogues should not love each other, but it is an indication that even in the cranks' paradise all would not be a love feast.—Philadelphia Press

If we could trace dyspepsia to its source, it would lead back to our kitchens. In fact, the secret of good health is good cooking. If well cooked, foods are partially digested; if poorly cooked, they are less digestible than in their raw state. If you are a victim of faulty cooking; that is, if you suffer from dyspepsia, the rational cure must be looked for in an artificially digested food, and a food which will at the same time aid the digestion of other foods. Such a preparation virtually rests the tired digestive organs, thereby restoring them to their natural strength.

The Digestive Cordial, as prepared by the Shakers of Mt. Lebanon, is just such a preparation, and a single 10c bottle will convince you of its value. If your druggist doesn't keep it, he will be glad to get it through his wholesale house.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merits. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

The Onward March

Of consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason there is complete recovery and cure. Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops its itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and old sores in two or three days. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches at the right time if you take it when you have a cold or cough. See the point? Then don't cough. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

THE FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

COLORS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

Avoid Characterless Coloring—Employ Strong Contrasting Colors—A Few Rules.

In painting house or barn, take into account natural environment. Surrounded by trees and shrubbery, the building should be in light colors, as these afford the best contrast with the setting of trees, etc., and look better at a distance. Where the building stands in the open, more subdued coloring may be employed. The reasons for these rules must be obvious. The buildings are required to sustain color relations with the surrounding country, explains a correspondent of The Country Gentleman, and authority for the following:

The so-called colonial coloring—pale yellow with white trim—is pretty for a farmhouse of plastered stone or of frame, especially where surrounded by trees. The trim should be as white as possible, the blinds green, and the shutters and doors white. If the roof is shingled, stain it a dull red or brown. In the absence of a knowledge of color, a good color perception is useful, but few possess this gift. Hence a few general rules may not be amiss.

Avoid pale characterless coloring. Employ strong, rich, contrasting colors. A safe rule is to use shades of one color—say the body is drab, then add more or less of some lampblack and a bit of red to make trim color. Lighter body color for slats of blinds and slightly darker for panels of shutters and doors. Use trim color for stiles and rails (framework) of blinds and shutters and doors, as well as for cornice, corner pieces, etc. That would be what we call color harmony by analogy. By contrast is when we use positive colors, such as red beside, say, green. Shades done in red look well with almost any color scheme. Venetian and Indian reds, mixed half and half, give a nice sash red and Tuscan red, a darker sort, is a general favorite. The most beautiful is one used by the carriage painter and known usually as aurora lake. It costs \$1 a pound, though half a pound would do the windows of an average house. Tuscan red gives a good color for blinds, and, like all iron base colors, is quite durable. Blinds are usually difficult to paint a suitable color.

Cold colors are hardly ever as well adapted to surroundings as the warmer colors. And yet cool grays look well in conjunction with other colors in masses. Take a cottage that has natural (structural) divisions. The first story, unless of stone or brick, may be in Tuscan red, the next a leadish gray and the gables a warm yellow. Nothing is prettier than a cottage structure thus painted, and the gray is the most pleasing color of the lot, though massed by itself it proves cold and repellent. Buildings that have no such structural divisions must be painted in one color from bottom to top, excepting of course the trim.

Groups of buildings should be of one color scheme. If the dwelling is in colonial yellow and white then the barn may be in ochre color and white. The barn, being in the open, must be more subdued in color than the tree surrounded house. If the house is in rather subdued coloring, then the barn may be in iron oxide brown.

High buildings look best with dark roofs; ditto massive buildings. Low buildings look best with light colored roofs. As a rule, the roof sustains no color relation with the rest of the structure, but a dark roof implies heaviness and a light color the contrary; hence the rule above given.

Rolling Soil For Seeding.

To the query, Is it an advantage to roll the soil after seeding? Prairie Farmer replies:

This depends much on the nature of the soil and climate and on the crop seeded. In very many cases rolling the soil after corn has been planted is a decided advantage, especially if the ground is cloddy. On the other hand, rolling after wheat has been drilled in is not only uncommon, but would rarely be advisable. Where grass or clover seed is sown in the spring on land which was sown to wheat or other fall small grain, rolling is often advisable, if the ground is dry enough. Clay soils may be helped by rolling in many cases, or greatly injured if rolled when wet. In the observation of the writer the use of the roller is not increasing in the central western states, various "drags" or "smoothing" implements being substituted for it. Where grass or clover has been injured but not destroyed by "heaving" in the winter, rolling in the spring is often helpful. Assuming that reference is made to seeding with small grain or grass, the probabilities are that rolling before would be preferable to rolling after the seeding had been done.

A Circular Barn With Silo.

F. H. King, writing to Rural New Yorker, says: The circular barn with a silo in the center (described in a report of the Wisconsin station) is a thoroughly practical structure. There is no reason why the frame of the silo itself will not last as long as any other part of the frame of the barn. The silo is so planned and built that the dampness of the ensilage never reaches the studding, which are practically and continuously as dry as any other portion of the barn frame. This being true, there is no danger from rotting. There are now in Wisconsin seven of these circular barns and one at Mill Point, N. Y., built after the plan of the one referred to, each with a silo in the center.

Shelter Belts.

American Gardening very truly says that shelter belts in certain sections are as much of a necessity as they are ornamental to the home. There afford desirable protection from the cold blasts of the north and west and from the hot winds of the south and southwest.

THE SUBSOIL PLOW.

How to Use It as Told by a Kansas Farmer Correspondent.

It is a fact that the soil has become congested by being tilled so long, and it has locked up its storehouse of good things, in great measure, and lost the key. But there is a key that unlocks the storehouse of the soil, greatly to its delight, and brings forth its treasures in great variety. That key is a subsoil plow made on the only principle that can possibly solve the question of removing the deplorable condition and congested state of the under soil throughout the whole western part of the United States. Many farmers are using this key to some extent, but they find difficulties.

Every one knows that a straight pull on anything of heavy draft is very much the best, and every one knows that a horse that goes into the soil nearly to his knees at every step has very discouraging work. But it is very difficult to avoid that when the subsoil plow is used to follow a common plow. Now, I would suggest as a better way to leave the common plow under the shed, and if you do not want to burn off the trash on the surface, and there is a large amount there, put a rolling cutter on the subsoil plow and hitch four horses about as near the center of the beam as possible. If the plow runs too deep, lower the front end of beam on the standard, which you can do in two minutes or more.

Begin at one end of the field, and when you turn at the other end, if you went north on the east side of the field, that furrow would come between the two near horses going back the other way, and so the next bout the furrow would come between the two off horses, so your furrows would be about three feet apart, or perhaps they might be closer. In that way your horses all have good footing all the time, and having a straight pull could run the plow from 16 to 20 inches deep from the surface at one time; then cross plow it in the same way. Your horses would soon learn where to stop to avoid going into the first furrow and the cross plowing would be lighter work. That will give the rain plenty of chance to go into the earth, and thus, being retained in the soil, the moisture will spread through the whole mass and is accomplished with less expense and labor.

Cutting Coarse Fodder.

The Madison station compared the value of chopped and unchopped hay for cows and found no evidence that the chopping had any effect. Cutting corn stover was found advantageous at the Wisconsin station. The Indiana station found that steers made better gains on cut than on uncut clover hay. In reference to cutting coarse fodder Professor Henry says: There should be a good feed cutter on every dairy farm, useful for silo filling in the fall and for chaffing feed in the winter. All cornstalks should be put through this machine, for then they are in better condition for feeding, and the

coarser portions left uneaten are in good form for bedding and the manure heap. Long cornstalks are a nuisance in the feeding manger, worthless for bedding and troublesome in the manure pile. Many farmers find difficulty in feeding out cornstalks, since sometimes the cows refuse to eat them. In a few cases we have found that the sharp ends of the cornstalks when cut certain lengths injure the mouths of the cows. When they are not well eaten, the cause is often due to overfeeding or endeavoring to have the cows live on too limited a variety of foods. Keep the mangers clean and feed the cut fodder with care, and usually very little will be left over, and that only the coarsest portion. Experiments at the Wisconsin station show that with the varieties of corn fodder raised there much more of the cut stalks will be eaten than if fed uncut under the same conditions.

Methods of Manuring.


J. W. Sanborn reports from the Utah station the results of tests of different methods of applying barnyard manure. It was made to appear that plowing under six to seven inches deep is preferable to applying as top dressing and that spreading on the surface in the winter is more beneficial than top dressing and harrowing in. Observations on the temperature of sandy loam, unmanured and manured by different methods, showed that the soil was warmest where no manure was applied, next warmest where it was applied wholly on top. Unhoused manure gave slightly better results than housed, but the figures are so close that they are within the limit of error or slight variation. Professor Sanborn says: "The probable facts are that we do not have manure enough here to reach the manures to any considerable extent."

In comparative trials of manure from hogs, sheep and horses on wheat and oats, the best results were obtained with the hog manure, although there was little difference in effect between the three kinds. Solid manure alone proved inferior to the mixed solid and liquid excrement on the same crops. As in previous trials on the sandy loam soil of the station, unfermented manure gave better results than fermented.

Kaffir Corn.

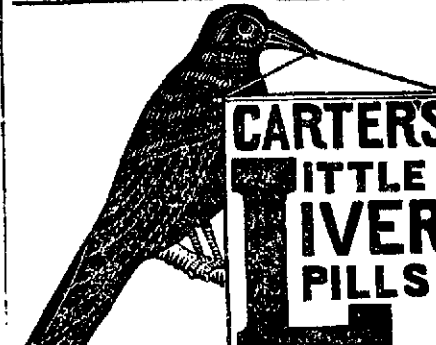
The following paragraph is extracted from a Kansas letter to the Boston U. S. Investor:

The new Kaffir corn, of which 186,000 acres were raised this year, has proved a boon to farmers, as it has thrived in hot, dry weather, and sandy soil as well apparently as if conditions were more favorable. By some it is considered the salvation of the semiarid region, as it produces liberally, and the grain is excellent for feed as well as a satisfactory food and meal basis. The farmers are trying now to find an agriculture adapted to the climate and soil rather than to force the old methods, and indications point to success. Had they adopted this plan years ago the prairie states would be far advanced compared with present conditions.



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AND
How to Attain It.
A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.
ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

William's Kidney Pills
Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box.
WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Props., Cleveland, O.
For sale by F. E. Seaman.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT office.

THE WHITE PALACE.

There is no home so completely furnished as to need nothing. There is no home-maker indifferent to elegance with economy. Then it follows that the bargains in

Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings

with which our store is overflowing at the present time should command the interest of all housekeepers.

A Complete Outfit for the Bedroom.

A 3-piece Bedroom set of Solid Oak beval Cheval Mirror One Solid Oak Center Stand, Two Solid Oak Cane Seat Chairs, One Solid Oak Cane Seat Rocker, 20 yards Ingrain Carpet, One 10-piece Toilet set, decorated, **ALL FOR \$35.00** On Payments.

Carpets Have the Floor

An immense floor it is, with lots of room to turn around and see the carpets to proper advantage; good light too, and a stock to choose from in which every carpet need can be met. Some specials just now are 25 pieces new spring styles in Tapestry Brussels, choice colorings, for this week, made, laid and lined. They are the 90 cent qualities, 80 cents on Easy Payments, 75 cents for cash. Another special: All wool Filling, extra super Ingrain, made, laid and lined, 60 cents on Easy Payments; 55 cents Cash.

One Carload Baby Carriages, The Excelsior Sleeper and Stationary Back Cabs, BEST IN THE WORLD from \$5 to \$50.

BENEDICT'S White Palace

63-65 S. ERIE ST.

MATTHEWS OF INDIANA.

First Democratic Candidate in the Field.

INDORSED BY HIS OWN STATE

He Is Out For the Democratic Nomination.

An Interview With Him at the Statehouse at Indianapolis—How He Looks and Talks—His Views on Finance—Issues of the Coming Campaign Defined.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The recent meeting of the Democratic state central committee in this city brought together a great number of conspicuous Democrats. The night before the meeting was held there was a conference of leading Democrats at the statehouse, and a movement which had been shaping itself for some time came to a climax. It was determined that the committee, at its meeting, should indorse the Hon. Claude Matthews, governor of Indiana, as Indiana's candidate before the national Democratic convention. Governor Matthews opposed this action as premature. He said that, while many names were under discussion, no man had become an open candidate for the nomination. This objection was overruled, and the committee, at its meeting, Dec. 11, adopted a resolution declaring Governor Matthews Indiana's candidate. So Mr. Matthews became the first formal candidate in the Democratic field. For this reason I made a pilgrimage to Indianapolis to discover what manner of man Governor Matthews is, and to learn his views on many public questions.

It was a cold, snowy morning when I called at the statehouse by appointment, and the gas logs in the fireplace of the governor's anteroom blazed in a particularly inviting way. The governor's anteroom is a large, oblong apartment, at whose windows stand potted palms, cutting off the view of the snowy lawns and the brick buildings beyond them. Neatly ordered file cases and well filled bookshelves stand against the walls. Opposite the fireplace are two desks, from which there is a com-



GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

manding view of a severe looking row of chairs with perforated seats. Beyond the desks a door opens into the little room devoted to the governor's personal use. The governor sits in a broad, upholstered, comfortable chair at a big desk, whose pigeonholes swing outward, revealing unsuspected storage possibilities. Besides the desk stands another leather cushioned chair, if anything more comfortable than that reserved for the governor.

The third room in the suite is a long reception room richly but tastefully decorated. In one corner is the plaster figure "Education," a product of Indiana genius, which was conspicuous at the World's fair. The chairs and couches in the room are of red leather or wicker, and the inevitable gas logs blaze in the fireplace, a brass kettle pendant just above them. In this room the governor holds his levees during the winter when the legislature is in session. Here, assisted by Mrs. Matthews, he receives his guests, while a band in the corridor plays, that the young people may dance. There will be no receptions this winter, as the governor lost a son very recently.

Personal Traits of the Governor.
What strikes you first in Governor Matthews is his resemblance to ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio. It does not appear in his published portraits. It crops out in conversation when his face is animated. He tells me many have spoken to him about it.

What next appeals to you is the frankness of the governor's speech. He seems to study his words quite as little as his dress, and there is nothing artificial in the black cutaway coat, the standing collar and the narrow black tie which are the noticeable features of the governor's attire. He has a face of healthy fullness. A thin mustache of black, just turning gray, half shades a mouth of moderate firmness. His hair, parted at the side, is brushed back from a broad forehead.

The governor is of a nervous, active disposition, and during my long interview with him he changed his position at least once in five minutes.

I asked Governor Matthews to tell me what the chance was of Indiana sending a free silver delegation to the Democratic convention.

"I think it is not likely," he said. "The delegation from Indiana, I have no doubt, will favor a compromise which will lie between the wishes of the extremists of the party. Personally I am opposed to the single gold standard, toward which the present administration is drifting. The sentiment in favor of the single standard in our state is almost wholly confined to the little which may exist in the financial centers like Indianapolis. In the interior of the state feeling is divided between bimetalism and free silver coinage. Personally I favor bimetalism. I am opposed, too, to the retirement of the greenbacks and the contraction of the currency by \$300,000,000 unless we have something satisfactory to take the greenbacks' place. A sympathize entirely with congress in its objection to substituting gold bonds for coin bonds. It would establish a bad precedent and would be a step in the direction of the purely gold standard."

"Do you think Ohio and Kentucky will

and silver delegations to the national convention?" I asked.

"I went through Ohio making speeches for my friend Campbell in the last campaign," said the governor. "I was in the state only five days, but I spoke in two places each day, and I moved about over the state a great deal, so I had a fair chance of judging the sentiments of the people. I believe they favor silver coinage in spite of the action of the convention."

"All through that Ohio trip," continued the governor, "I felt sure Campbell was beaten, but did not expect such a majority. I saw so many indications of it in remarks dropped here and there by men I met. For example, I heard more than one man say: 'Well, I suppose if we win we'll have another senator from New York.' It was said with a laugh, but there was something in the manner of the saying that indicated disaffection. I told Campbell the result was doubtful, but he seemed quite sanguine. It was the same way in Indiana. In Ohio there were fine audiences, but little enthusiasm. In Indiana we had no reason to complain of the number of people at our meetings, but here, too, there were signs of disaffection. I heard a great many people say: 'Well, if the president of the United States can't go over to New York to register, I don't see why a common voter like me should take the trouble to go to the polls.' Many little things of this character indicated indifference, a thing to be most dreaded in a campaign. And so it was that we were beaten by the stay at home vote. That vote, by the way, may be the great factor in deciding the contest next November."

"Most of our people thought they saw a prospect of success in the last campaign. We had a conference just before election at the Bates House here, and they asked me what I believed would be the result. I told them I thought we would pull the state ticket through, and that Holman and Bretz would be elected to congress. Bynum, who was there, laughed at the idea that he was going to be beaten. He said he would be elected by a bigger majority than ever. You know the result. We lost even the state ticket, and we did not elect a single member of congress."

Governor Matthews' Political Views.
"Do you think the Democratic party has a good chance of carrying Indiana this year?"

"I believe if we can get the vote out we can carry the state. Normally I believe Indiana is Democratic, but the majority is small, and it takes very little sometimes to change it. That is the reason Indiana is always considered a debatable ground. But if we can get our vote out I think we can always carry the state. Indiana is probably better organized for a political campaign than almost any other state in the Union. The Kentucky state central committee sent a man to Indianapolis last year to learn something of the way we managed a campaign, and he was amazed at the system. We divide the state up by counties, by townships and then by precincts. Then you have a man in each precinct who takes a careful poll of the voters. Every man in the state is registered, and his political sentiments are known. If he moves away, that fact is recorded, and notes are made of the man who moves into his house as well as of the place to which the other goes. Both parties do this. No such organization was ever attempted before, I believe, in Kentucky, but it was begun in the last campaign, and I expect to see the party in Kentucky well organized within a few years."

"Are the charges that money is used in campaigns in Indiana well founded?"
"It has been used. I think the first instance of it in a well organized or systematized way was in the campaign made famous by Dudley and his 'blocks of five.' Yes, there is no doubt that Dudley and his \$2 bills were a factor in that fight. Since that time money has been used sometimes."

"By both parties?"
"Yes, by both."
I asked Governor Matthews how he liked administration influence being felt here in the financial fight. He replied that it was believed the federal officeholders had made some attempts to influence popular judgment, but these had been of little effect.

"I have had a good many letters from Kentucky," he said, "expressing regret that the Democrats of that state followed the administration's financial lead and gave the Republicans a chance to carry the state. They will not do it probably in the next campaign. The administration influence will not be felt seriously in Indiana, but we will come together on some compromise satisfactory to both wings of the party. That is the disposition of the party now, because Democrats everywhere see the necessity of getting together on some good, safe, common ground."

"What do you think the national convention will do on the money question—adopt a plank like that of 1892?"

"Yes, but in such language that it will be not susceptible of the interpretation which has been given to that plank. What we want is more of the western interpretation of the plank of 1892."

"Do you think the tariff will be an issue in the campaign of 1896?"

"Three months ago the tariff was not an issue, but the recent declaration of Mr. Dingley, the leader of the house, that the Republican party proposes to make a thorough revision of the tariff on protection lines if it gets in power makes the tariff an important issue next year. This is a striking evidence of the changes which may come over the political situation and an evidence that the position of the Democratic party is by no means as bad as some good Democrats believe. No one can tell what will develop before November next."

Praise for the President.

Speaking of the possible effect of the Venezuelan matter on the fortunes of the Democratic party, Governor Matthews gave the highest praise to the president. "The message was extremely popular in this state," he said. "The best evidence of that is found in the letters I have received from all parts of the state from men who want to enlist or to raise companies or in some other way to offer their services to the government in case of war. The only criticism I would make, if I made any, is that the president could not have gone farther. I have a feeling that the matter is not one for arbitration; that we ought to have fixed the line between British and Venezuelan territory through a commission in a spirit of justice and fair dealing and then notified England and not to overstep it. But Venezuela had forestalled this by her own proposal to arbitrate. We are going to have the same trouble in Alaska before long. England is reaching out there, and the time is coming when we will have to call a halt."

I asked Governor Matthews if he believed the Venezuelan message made Mr. Cleveland any stronger as a possible candidate for a re-nomination.

"I have never believed Mr. Cleveland was a candidate," he replied. "I have held Mr. Cleveland in such high esteem that I would hesitate to think he was a candidate. I know this—that the feeling

against a third term is so deep rooted in this state that if Mr. Cleveland were nominated we might as well give up all hope of carrying it. One of Mr. Cleveland's warmest friends—a man who has supported him through thick and thin—said to me the other day that if the president were nominated he would work and vote against him."

Mr. Matthews speaks very modestly of his own candidacy. "I do not know that it has attracted any attention outside the state," he said, "but it is gratifying to me to know that the people of my state feel like this toward me, and especially to know that there is no division in my party. The cordial unanimity, free from factional feeling, is gratifying. I have not fixed my thoughts on the matter with great or sanguine expectations, so there will be no bitterness, no heartburnings, if nothing comes of it. I am human, and I could not fail to appreciate this great honor if it came to me. But I have not set my heart on it as an active aspirant. One thing, however, I know—I would not take the second place on a national ticket even if I were sure of election. I would not care to be standing around barefoot for four years, waiting for some one's official shoes, and that is about the occupation of one in that position."

Discussing the coming campaign with Governor Matthews, I asked him if he was likely under any conditions to be a candidate for the senate. He answered in the negative.

"Mr. Voorhees," he said, "will in all probability succeed himself if the Democrats control the legislature. This depends largely on the decision of the supreme court on the redistricting of the state by the last legislature. I voted that bill as unconstitutional, but they passed it over my veto. Now the courts are to pass on it. If it should be upheld, we would have to carry the state by 30,000 to control the legislature."

His Trouble With the Legislature.

Governor Matthews had a hard time with his vetoes last winter. All of them, with one exception, were reversed by the legislature. The one was a bill depriving the governor of the power to appoint police boards in 14 towns, and this, he thinks, was the poorest veto in the lot.

"There were some people in the legislature," he said, "who were nominated without any thought that they would be elected, and when they got here the Republican leaders could not control them at all. They even called General Harrison in to reason with them, but it was of no use. These people saw in everything I did an attempt to gain political advantage. They even passed over my veto a bill authorizing the establishment of a new superior court, thus giving me the power to appoint a judge when the advantage was altogether in making the appointment."

Fortunately Governor Matthews has no legislature on his hands this winter, but he finds his time very fully occupied with the business of his office. He gets to his desk in the statehouse at 8 to 8:30 each morning and is occupied by official duties until 5 or 6 in the evening. He gives an hour or more to the opening of his mail, all of which passes under his own eye. Important letters he answers immediately. When he has disposed of the urgent mail, he disposes of people in the anteroom, most of whom come to see him on matters pertaining to the various state institutions and about pardon cases. There is a class of lawyers who live on pardon cases and who make the governor's life a burden. These attorneys persuade the friends of prisoners in the penitentiary that they may obtain pardons for them, and they prepare briefs and petitions to present to the governor in cases which they know to be utterly hopeless. To stop this practice the governor notified the prisoners that their cases would receive as much attention when fortified with the facts as if presented by the best attorneys in the state.

He Suffers From Stage Fright.

I asked Governor Matthews how he liked campaigning.

"I could tell you," he said, "of the time when I made my first speech, when my knees knocked together and I would have given \$500 to be somewhere else. Well, I have never recovered from that feeling entirely. I always suffer from embarrassment when I am about to make a public speech. If it is a short speech, I hardly finish it before I have recovered from my fright. I suppose my embarrassment is due to the fact that I have spent my whole life on a farm. Life on a farm, owing to its isolated nature, is not conducive to public speaking or to ease of expression. One comes in contact with fewer people there. The life is quiet, rather more meditative, and it is constant contact with other men which brightens the wits and sharpens the tongue and gives easier, readier expression. I entered public life very unexpectedly. Only three weeks before the nominating convention of 1892 a conference of leading Democrats—Gray, McDonald and others—telegraphed me at my farm near Terre Haute to come to Indianapolis."

"There they proposed that I head the ticket that year as a candidate for secretary of state. The proposition was wholly unexpected. I had never been in office before, with the exception of one term I served in the legislature, and with this one term I was satisfied. I told them I would like to consult my wife before accepting, as it meant a great change in our life. I consulted her and found she was not only willing but anxious to have me take the nomination. I accepted it and was elected. Two years later I was a candidate for nomination as secretary of state. The second term is usually conceded, but three weeks before the convention I was induced to announce my name as a candidate for governor. Yes; I have liked the experience. The campaigning has been the most disagreeable part of it. I am not a candidate for re-election. Our constitution forbids re-election within four years. If I am to retire to my farm at the close of my present term of office, no one will return more cheerfully and contentedly and more grateful to his party for the honors which it conferred."

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Generous.

Jack Ford—Did you see that girl out me then?

Frank Wilcox—I noticed that she didn't bow.

Jack Ford—And yet I saved her life.

Frank Wilcox—How?

Jack Ford—We were engaged, and finally she said she'd rather die than marry me, so I let her off.—Pick Me Up.

Telephones In Honolulu.

Honolulu is decidedly progressive in an electrical way. The telephone is in much more general use there than with us. It is looked on as a household necessity, not as a luxury. Everybody uses it. Much of the shopping is done by telephone. In one case a butcher calls up all of his customers every afternoon and takes their orders for the next day.

• NEW YORK PULPIT.

Edith Sessions Tupper Visits an East Side Market Place.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Feb. 10.—New York is a city made up of small cities. Eighth avenue is a town by itself. Fifth avenue is a little world all its own. One might go on stating illustrations indefinitely. Perhaps these divisions are more marked on the east side. Mott street is the colony of Chinamen and Mulberry the home of Italians. Baxter is tenanted by Jews.

But perhaps the fact that this big town has many faces is realized as much on a Friday morning in Hester street. Here, beginning at Orchard street and running east to Suffolk, is the weekly market of the disconsoling of the old world.

The rain was coming down in torrents when the writer stepped into this market last Friday morning. As a rule, the street is so blocked with push carts that it is impossible to pick one's way through the throng, but this morning the police had been uncommonly lively, and the street was fairly open. But the scene was chaotic, squalid, picturesque. The pavements were packed with a crowd that overflowed into the street vending wares. Every woman in the market, with the exception of the writer, wore a shawl over her head.

In the Hester street market you can buy fish, three for 5 cents; apples, a cent a piece; diseased cranberries, a cent a pint; puncheon, 5 cents a loaf. Twenty five cents would provide a banquet from a Baxter or Norfolk street point of view. The food is horrible to look at, and the remembrance of it interferes seriously with your meals for a day or so. Great clothes baskets filled to the brim with their broad—round loaves of puncheon—were set right down in the mud and slime of the street. The fish, the refuse of Fulton and Washington markets, was in barrels and packing boxes, the fruit in push carts. Interpersed with these commodities were the food clothing shops and sweaters' dens, the little stands at which notions and dirty embroideries were displayed, and the omnipresent suspender emporiums. A great many sperm candles were on sale that day, and the vendors called attention to the fact by clicking them loudly together like castanets. Very few of the vendors spoke a word of English, the round Hebrew gibberish and broken patois making a pandemonium of sound.

It was on my return trip up Hester street that I met an officer standing in a mud puddle and pulling his mustache as he gazed ruefully at the babel before



A STREET SCENE.

him. He was an American clear through, he informed me. He has been among these people in this precinct for 13 years.

"Look at them," he said as the motley, ragged procession hustled and jostled before us. "Did you ever see a more filthy, ragged looking lot? And yet let me tell you that many of them own tenements and get enormous rentals. They live on this offal and refuse you have seen and appear to thrive on it. And that's the way they save money to accomplish their great ambition, to buy a tenement."

"Are they a disorderly people?"

"Oh, bless you, they will kick up the biggest kind of a row over 5 cents! Seldom a day passes that some one doesn't come flying after me. 'Bullice, bullice! Come quick! Zwei men killed already.' I hurry to the place, and I'll have to push my way in, to find the entire tenement in an uproar and two stunted men screaming and clawing and scratching like cats. And when I can get order enough restored to find out what they are fighting over nine times out of ten it's a nickel."

"Are they a vindictive class, as a rule?"

"Not when they can do any business. You may insult and abuse them as much as you please if you will buy something. They will only laugh and smile and bow and rub their hands. But if there's nothing to be gained by this peaceful attitude they will have their revenge."

"Now, after 6 o'clock tonight," pursued the officer, "until 6 tomorrow night you couldn't hire one of these people to light the gas or a fire. Now, do you see that group of women over there? They are all Irish women and have just come around from the station house, where they slept last night, to get a job with some Jew family for tomorrow to do this sort of service."

"And the sweatshops?"

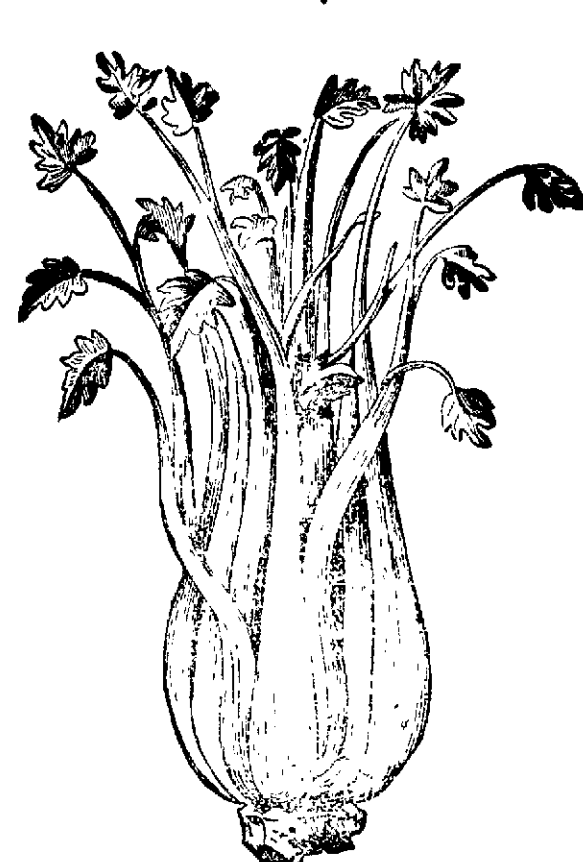
"The sweatshops are a curse to this town," said the officer seriously. "Every morning between 3 and 4 I stop men carrying suspicious looking bundles, but usually find they are only going to work. They work till midnight and begin again at 4. A prominent sweater over in Essex street was telling me the other day what a capital hand he had about the holidays. 'He work two weeks till 1 o'clock and begin again at 4, and he earn moose money, most hundred tollar.' 'And where is he now?' I asked. 'Vell, de man dead,' was the answer."

Such is an outline of a part of New York's great east side. The picture is unpleasant, but it is worth the study and consideration of sociologists and statesmen.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Best Remedy in the World—It Makes People Well.



There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D. LL. D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter, Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

Reading for the Home

The Publishers of The Weekly Independent

Have entered into an arrangement whereby they are enabled to give to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals.

AMERICAN FARMER AND FARM NEWS.

—AND—
WOMANKIND.

The opportunity to procure the three productions will last but a short time, and the opportunity should not be lost.

THE INDEPENDENT CO MASSILLON, O.

Our
STAR
Circus
Is Coming!



Continuous performance. Don't let the children miss it. Clowns, acrobats and performing animals. Naturally colored, on cardboard. Will stand alone. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of SIX CENTS in stamps. Amuses the children, and makes the mother acquainted with
WILLIMANTIC STAR THREAD.
Send for a set for each of the children. Address
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE

Manufacturer and jobber of

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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Contracts for printing and publishing. Advertising novelties, calendars, etc. &c.

Oldest Established Real Estate and Loan Office in Massillon.
BARGAINS IN RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

CHEAP Building Lots CHEAP

All parts of the city. Easy Terms. Perfect Title. Ohio National Building and Loan Association Agency. Sells investment stock and executor mortgage loans

JAMES R. DUNN, Proprietor, 50 S. Erie St.

The report of the county commissioners shows that the poor, weary auditor received \$6,751 last year. The clerk of courts got only \$2,114, but received fees from the state, making his total compensation pretty close to that of the auditor. The other county officers were served in somewhat similar fashion. There seems reasonable ground, therefore, for hoping that they can weather the year without going to the poor house. In the meantime the judges, who tower far beyond these gentlemen in the order of talent required for the discharge of their duties, get \$2,500 but want more. There are some people—about 90,000, who think there ought to be a readjustment and equalization, without, however, adding to the total present expenditures.

The fine sarcasm of Mr. Howells's pen has been exercising itself in a recent number of Harper's Weekly upon the Society of Colonial Dames, which has brought itself within the sphere, and beneath the notice of the author, of "Life and Letters" by an act which, however unworthy, has at least the merit of having proved itself to be an inspiring theme for Mr. Howells, or, as he euphoniously put it, brought it vividly home to his consciousness. It seems that the Colonial Dames have lately excluded from membership in their society a lady who could offer nothing better in the way of an ancestor than Benjamin Franklin. The newspapers are authority for this statement, and it is to be hoped that if the Colonial Dames, hitherto wandering far from Mr. Howells's consciousness, have any excuse to offer for their action in putting down Benjamin's ancestor, they will immediately proceed to offer it—otherwise the fine atoms into which, by means of Mr. Howells's irony, their dignity and self-esteem have been shattered in the minds of the Howells reading public, will be scattered and lost forever.

The occasional objections one hears to the payment of large sums for the publication of various reports of official character should be considerably tempered in view of the very certain results attendant upon such publications. The case of the county commissioners is one in mind. It appears that the three men involved in the examiners' criticisms withheld that report for the express purpose of persuading the examiners to modify their strictures, fearing their effect upon the public mind. In this case the examiners were not to be persuaded, and the facts were presented to the public before the publication of the report. It is not impossible to conceive of a similar situation, however, when the press, for reasons of its own, might be unwilling to discover and denounce official wrongdoing, and in such an event, unless the law expressly required publication of damaging reports, the taxpayers would remain in ignorance. There are many reports, it is true, which need no exploitation because they are regular and correct, but the very fact that they are certain to fall under the public eye tends to make them so. The people should pay no bills more cheerfully than those which bring them face to face with the transactions of their servants. The fees for this work are inconsiderable in comparison with the accomplishments.

OHIO CANAL PROJECTS.

When the last congress appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of surveying routes for a proposed canal of larger dimensions than the Ohio canal, to connect the river and the lakes, few of us doubted that the report would be favorable to the enlargement of the present Ohio canal. It turns out that Captain Chittenden, who has had charge of the surveys, is about to report in favor of a route between Sandusky and Portsmouth. Several routes were suggested. There was a Pittsburgh plan, one from Cleveland via Massillon to Marietta, one from Toledo to Cincinnati, and finally the one that Captain Chittenden considered most favorable. The government officer declares that it would cost less to build from Sandusky to Portsmouth than to follow any other direction. Whether that route would afford most local traffic is much more doubtful. The present temper of congress is so adverse to any expenditures not absolutely necessary that it will be quite impossible to work up any excitement over Captain Chittenden's report, or any other.

Speaker Reed is said to have determined that this congress shall spend very little money. The word has been passed to the river and harbor committee to bring in a bill for one-fourth of the usual amount, and appropriations are to be made in that proportion wherever possible.

A BRIDGE CONTRACT.

Early last summer The Independent pointed to a proposed new road enterprise, designed for the outskirts of Canton, and on the authority of T. J. Wheel-

er, a resident of that locality, remarked that the commissioners would do well to investigate before letting contracts for the road and bridges, as it looked like a job. Recently, the commissioners, the old board having advertised for bids, let a contract for a bridge, which, with its approaches, will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000. THE INDEPENDENT'S Canton correspondent says:

"Residents claim that the whole deal is due to the efforts of one man, who alone will be benefited. Upon the opposite side of the creek are located the Berger Manufacturing Company and the Canton Bridge Company's buildings and no dwellings whatever. At Lake street, but a few hundred feet below, the stream is crossed by a substantial bridge and the street leads directly to the manufacturing referred to. The new bridge will be located at the dividing line between the Cook farm and the land to be used for park purposes, and a street will be opened leading directly to the Berger Manufacturing Company's plant. The bridge alone will cost \$7,000, and the abutments and grading will double that amount. Several thousand feet up stream a foot bridge has been constructed and is used by the factory employees. This leads to a street entering Mahoning street and is the only place where the bridge could be properly and economically constructed."

Mr. Wheeler, who lives at 161 Mahoning street, Canton, says:

"I oppose the construction of the bridge and am backed by my neighbors to a man. I am in for an injunction and I know that I could get the support of every farmer in the county if they would but view the ground."

The nascent spirit of reform exhibited by the Canton press might cause an investigation. There may be some mitigating circumstances. The information reaching THE INDEPENDENT has been derived wholly from Cantonians. THE INDEPENDENT is in favor of bridges where bridges are required—it knows of two that it would like to see built to Columbian Heights, but it submits that when the bridge fund is overdrawn by many thousands of dollars and the financial situation looks blue, eagerness to indulge in \$15,000 luxuries ought to be repressed. Is it too late to head off that expenditure?

MR. ASHFORD'S LITTLE BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill now pending at Columbus in which Stark county is deeply interested:

A BILL.

To provide additional compensation for the common pleas judges in the first sub-division of the Ninth judicial district.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, that the judges of the court of common pleas residing in the first sub-division of the Ninth judicial district, composed of the counties of Carroll, Columbiana and Stark, shall each receive in addition to the salaries payable out of the state treasury the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) per year, to be paid them out of the county treasuries of said counties in the same manner and at such times as is provided for the payment out of the state treasury, payable in the ratio of one ninth for Carroll, one-third for Columbiana and five-ninths for Stark.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

There are three judges in this sub-division, and by the terms of the bill its passage will cost Stark county \$2,500 per annum, in addition to present expenses. A microscopic examination fails to reveal wherein it decreases expenses in any other direction. If the taxpayers want to go down in their pockets for \$2,500 a year the privilege now awaits them. Messrs. Williams, Wilhelm and Austin will doubtless be accurately informed upon that point.

ANOTHER LOCAL BILL.

Representative Wilhelm is to be asked to introduce a bill into the general assembly, of which the following is the essence:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, that section 897 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended April 24, 1893, be, and the same is hereby supplemented as follows: "That in counties which by the federal census of 1890 had a population of not less than 84,150 and not more than 84,200, each county commissioner from and after April 1, 1896, shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and in such counties, the said county commissioners shall devote all their time to the duties of the office, and the said commissioners shall not receive any additional compensation, directly or indirectly, by way of expense, mileage, or otherwise, except when travelling outside of their said county on official business, at which times they shall be paid the necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, and no more, an itemized statement of which shall be prepared in writing and approved by the prosecuting attorney and probate judge of the county, and paid as above provided."

THE INDEPENDENT has already referred to this bill and publishes the text for the better information of its readers. It does away with the abuses of the fee and expense system such as recently occurred, and in spirit seems to be about the right thing. Whether the salary should be \$1,800 or \$1,500 is a proper matter for discussion. Brief expressions of opinion, if signed, will gladly be published. These subjects are of very real concern to the public, and should be discussed in an open way.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

MASSILLON'S WELCOME

The First Citizen of Ohio Returns to His Own.

A MOST BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Hundreds of Friends From Near and Far Greet the Hand of Ex-Governor McKinley and Pay Their Respects—Data its concerning the Reception.

The sheltering walls of the Massillon Club should have embraced the utmost corner of the town limits to have taken in all the people whose hearts, if not their hands, welcome William McKinley back to private citizenship in his home county. Thus only physical limitations hedged in the reception given in his honor Monday evening—a reception so happily carried out in its every detail as to leave but one thing to be desired, and that, the presence of Mrs. McKinley, whose attack of the prevailing influenza, brought forth imperative orders from her physician to remain at home. Mr. McKinley arrived very quietly in the afternoon, and went to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds at Five Oaks. Here the reception at the club was preceded by a dinner, to which the following in addition to the host and his distinguished guest, sat down: Messrs. Charles Steese, W. K. L. Warwick, Frank L. Baldwin, Charles A. Gates, Jas. H. Hunt, W. F. Ricks, Charles M. Russell and Robert P. Skinner. The perfect dinner and the informal gossip about great men and events, early incidents in local political life, and bright lights that have been given to the world by Stark county made this occasion as thoroughly delightful as may be imagined.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the receiving party turned towards the club, already illuminated both without and within, and by the time the stream of arrivals had begun to present themselves, stood in line in the north bow window of the drawing room. Introductions were made by Messrs. Ricks and Warwick. Mr. McKinley having at his right and left Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds, respectively. The others who assisted were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Steese, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Baldwin. Mrs. McClymonds wore white satin and diamonds, Mrs. Hunt, brocade with iridescent chiffon, Mrs. Baldwin, black velvet and lavender, Mrs. Steese, white satin and Mrs. Russell the same. Back of the line were the only flowers provided for the occasion, an immense bunch of roses, designed for Mrs. McKinley, and sent to her in Canton. Messrs. James R. Dunn, F. Willard Arnold and Arvine Wales exercised general supervision, representing the club in looking after the comforts of its guests. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Arnold were responsible for much of the detail work involved in preparing for the event, and its success was in no small degree due to their tact and energy.

The club was very simply decorated.

Some simlax and a few palms were gracefully disposed, and in the ball room large letters of light proclaimed the word "Welcome."

THE PICTURES.

The walls were hung with pictures loaned for the occasion by their owner. Mr. Collins, of Philadelphia, and for the first time publicly exhibited. These beautiful paintings of priceless value embraced examples of modern art that would attract attention in any American or European gallery. In the reception hall was Vibert's "Cardinal Amateur," the delicate coloring and admirable technique of which possibly won for it the greatest meed of admiration. "The Ford," an impressionist picture by George Inness, occupied the west wall, and to the right of the "Cardinal Amateur" was Clay's "Le Soir." In the drawing room a characteristic head by Bouguereau, and the "Two Sisters" by Harlamoff, the Russian painter, held positions of commanding prominence.

The supper room was opened at 9 o'clock, and was in charge of Caterer Baylis. The three billiard tables were loaded with silver, china and candelabra, and salad, sandwiches, olives, cake, cream and coffee were served. Over the stone mantel, surrounded by a drapery of flags, was a portrait of Ohio's handsome ex-governor.

The throng, which at one time embraced a few over 400, soon found the ball room, and the waltzing of the music of the Military band orchestra soon filled the floor with dancers. Mr. Holcomb directed the quadrilles. At the request of Mr. McKinley, who himself became an interested spectator in the ball room as soon as all arrivals had been greeted, Miss Barney, of Cleveland, sang during a brief intermission. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Corinne Barney. The two talented sisters received many compliments. Miss Barney first sang Tosti's "Farewell," and then, for an encore, "Ben Bolt."

Mr. McKinley proved a most agreeable guest, and seemed to find satisfaction in mingling in a personal capacity with friends old and new, young and gray haired, all of whom joined in expressing the great pleasure it gave them to have him present. All in all it was the most noteworthy event of the sort ever given in Massillon, and it leaves none but pleasurable recollections.

GUESTS FROM ABROAD.

The Canton visitors returned at mid night by special train, taking their famous townsmen with them. The presence of a large Cleveland party was a gratifying feature of the evening. They arrived at 7 o'clock, as the guests of Mr. Walter R. Woodford, general manager of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway. Mr. Carrol, the general passenger agent, joined in making the trip a fast and pleasant one. The distance was made in one hour and forty-five minutes, both coming and going. Mr. Woodford's hospitality was sumptuous

indeed. The train of four cars was made up of his own private car and similar cars loaned by presidents of connecting lines. Shortly after the invitations were issued, Mr. Woodford sent his own invitations to all those bidden from Cleveland, so far as he could learn. An elaborate dinner was served in each car, enroute, and a supper was similarly served as the company journeyed homeward. When Massillon was reached, they first went to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, and thence to the club.

The checking arrangements for coats, wraps and hats were admirably devised, and the fear that confusion might result proved to be unfounded. It was three o'clock when the last carriage rolled away. Among those present was Mr. Charles McCullough, of Ft. Wayne, a son of the late Secretary of the Treasury. Hugh McCullough, who came on especially to meet his father's friend, Mr. McKinley.

AMONG THE REGRETS.

One of the centers of attraction was the huge bowl filled with letters of regret. Most of them were of the conventional type, but many contained references to the guest of the evening that made them uncommonly interesting. Although not unusual in form, doubtless the following note excited the most curiosity:

The President and Mrs. Cleveland regret their inability to accept the courteous invitation of The Massillon Club for Monday evening, February 17th, at eight o'clock, to meet Mr. and Mrs. William McKinley, February, the fourteenth, 1896. Executive Mansion

Others who sent acknowledgments of similar import were Governor and Mrs. Bushnell, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Davis, of Minnesota, Mrs. Wm. McKinley, sr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Magee, Judge and Mrs. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eleroy Curtis, Senator Williams, Representatives Austin and Wilhelm, Miss Marion Foster, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Charles Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohl-saat.

At the next annual meeting of the club, Mr. McKinley's name will be proposed for honorary membership, and his name will be the first to be thus enrolled.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Joseph Hoben's Accident and Painful End.

TAKEN TO NORWALK TO DIE.

A Popular Young Wheeling & Lake Erie Brakeman Lays Down His Life in the Zero Weather of Monday Night—Legs and Arm Off and Back Broken.

Another of those distressing accidents that seem unavoidable occurred on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, Monday night, about 10 o'clock, whereby Joseph Hoben, a boy of about 18 years of age, employed as a brakeman, lost his life. When his train reached Clarkfield he was missed, and the cars were backed to Hartland, a short distance below, where he was found in great suffering. The brake wheel had pulled off of its spindle as he was twisting it, and he fell under the wheels. Both legs were cut off, one arm, and his back was broken. Although thus mutilated and injured he succeeded in crawling up the bank, and was there discovered and tenderly carried to the caboose by the big hearted railroad men. A quick run was made to Norwalk, and he died a moment or two after his arrival there. His parents lived in Norwalk, and he called that his home, although Massillon was his headquarters. He was a brother of James Hoben, who resides here.

WOMEN WANT INFORMATION.

And Mayor Schott Gives it to Them in a Few Words.

Mr. Editor: For the benefit of a number of the women of Massillon, will you please say through THE INDEPENDENT, "What is meant by loitering on the street? What the legal penalty is? What the average per annum of men arrested and put in the city prison? And how the fine imposed is usually paid?"

In answer to the first and second questions the writer is referred to Section 74 of the Revised Ordinances, a portion of which reads as follows: "Any person or persons found wandering about the streets either by day or by night, and not having any known place of residence or any visible means of support or not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself or themselves shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$50 or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding 30 days or both."

In answer to the third question Mayor Schott is the authority for the statement that men are never arrested for loitering, the charge usually being the more serious one of vagrancy. Mayor Schott also states that fines imposed upon loiterers are seldom collected and if it is the first offense they are usually discharged with a severe reprimand.

In Our Grandfather's Time

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way. If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, by the use of these little "Pellets" they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. The "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks and kindred derangements of liver, stomach and bowels.

It not only is so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

CHEW AND SMOKE
MAIL POUCH
THE PUREST THE BEST
PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING
NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

TELEPHONE TROUBLES.

Canton Has a Great Many Just Now.

ALL ABOUT THE WIRES.

The Council Wants Free Instruments and the Bell People Object—The Franchise Declared Null and Void—Court House and County News.

CANTON, Feb. 18.—The city council passed an ordinance last night declaring the franchise under which the Central Union Telephone Company operates its lines in this city null and void. This was prompted by the telephone company recently refusing free telephones to the city officials as was the previous custom. The council now desires to compel the company to place the wires under ground. The telephone company has agreed to furnish free instruments, but in return demand a perpetual franchise. This demand does not meet with favor at the hands of the councilmen.

In the settlement made with the county treasurer, Mrs. Kate B. Aultman pays additional taxes on the following amounts: In 1892, \$34,695; 1893, \$29,170; 1894, \$32,390; 1895, \$91,995. The total amount of taxes paid is \$4,300, of which Tax Inquisitor Bowman receives \$300.

The will of John Cox, of Lexington township, has been filed for probate.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Charles W. Black, of Massillon. Henry Lantz has been appointed administrator.

Mary E. Scaramuzz has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Charles Wetzel, of Massillon.

Otto J. Gppenheimer is the administrator appointed in the estate of Henry Oppenheimer, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph H. Steiner and Emma C. Meibert, of Canal Fulton; John U. Halter and Flora Burnhart, of Massillon.

John F. Clark, aged 65 years, a respected resident of this city, died suddenly on Monday afternoon at his home in North Market street.

CANTON, Feb. 17.—The \$30,000 damage case of William O. Myers against Charles Reynolds, of Canton, was continued this afternoon before Judge McCarty. Mr. Myers brought suit against Mr. Reynolds for alleged alienation of the affection of his (Myers') wife.

Marriage licenses have been granted to J. M. Shaffer and Mertie A. Keckley, of Alliance, and Fred Turska and Bertha Greenwald, of Crystal Spring.

Lawyers Eggert and McLaughlin filed a petition in court this morning in behalf of Church 16, in Tuscarawas township, asking for the appointment of a trustee to hold the title to the church lands.

The will of Mary Miller, of Alliance, has been filed for probate.

In the assignment of J. N. Gibson, of Alliance, the assignee has been authorized to compromise claims.

SPIRITS AND SPIRITUALISM.

A Card Addressed to a Lot of Canton Ministers.

CANTON, Feb. 18.—At the request of several Massillon spiritualists, a card addressed to the ministerial association of Canton is reproduced. It is signed by J. W. Underhill, E. T. Bowman, S. H. Rockhill, J. L. Stanley and E. R. Kidd, who say: "We have noted that you are after spiritualism, which you believe to be a betrayal of people who have shared in the most sacred sorrows of this present life." You propose to bring some person who can "duplicate all the tricks of spiritualism." These "tricks" cannot be brought out before the public, nor can they be "duplicated" by other than spirit power. Now, if you are honest and in earnest in your work of getting "after Spiritualism," we can find an able and scholarly gentleman of high social moral standing, and in religion a Spiritualist, whom we can induce to come and hold a fair and honorable debate with you or with any gentleman whom you may select, on the following proposition: Are the phenomena and philosophy of modern spiritualism sustained by scripture, reason and history? We think it can be demonstrated that the same reason why Jesus retired alone to pray, and why he told his disciples, that "where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in their midst," will hold good in cases of spiritualists finding "refuge in a private parlor." Here it seems to us, is your great opportunity to expose to the people "the fraud and betrayal of the people." We extend to you a polite, pressing invitation to say through the press of this city, whether you will accept the above proposition, so the time and place, for a public debate, may be decided upon."

Harlen Crail has applied for a divorce from Gertrude C. Crail. They were married in Canton in 1892, and have one child. Mr. Crail alleges that his wife has been guilty of gross neglect. She is charged with keeping company with women and men of questionable character, and frequently attended public dances at Meyer's lake and divers other places. She has also committed assaults upon the plaintiff and refused to prepare his meals. Mr. Crail also desires the custody of their child.

Nancy B. Swerthart has sued Frank and Ira B. Bryan to recover \$284.65, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

Wright's Celery Tea, cures constipation, sick headaches. 35c at druggists.

LENT BEGINS WEDNESDAY.

Clergymen Who Will be Here—Rules for Personal Conduct.

Lent began on Wednesday, and it will be closely observed by all good Catholics, Episcopalians and Lutherans. At the St. Timothy's Episcopal church, the Rev. Edward L. Kemp has arranged for the appearance at intervals of the following prominent clergymen: the Rev. F. N. Hall, of Cleveland; the Rev. A. L. Frazer, jr., of Youngstown; the Rev. F. E. McManus, of Salem; the Rev. C. D. Williams, dean of Trinity church, Cleveland; the Rev. Charles Seadding, of Toledo; the Rev. W. Brashaw, of Alliance; the Rev. J. W. Hawthorne, of Medina; the Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Cleveland; and the Venerable Archdeacon Brown. Rector Kemp has also issued Lenten pastoral, and the following directions:

Withdraw from the world. Give more time and carefulness to daily private prayer. Single out some special sin or failure for special amendment. Attend, unless absolutely hindered, every week day service. Receive the Holy Communion as often as it is administered. Give freely to the poor and visit them personally. Contribute to the Wednesday and Friday evening offerings, and lay aside by self denial, every day, something to be given on the altar on Easter. Do your utmost to forgive, to be gentle, and to seek reconciliation of anyone at variance with you.

Make devotion your first great duty in Lent, and for every day in it; and for this fast spiritually by real sorrow for sin; mentally—have less light reading and more of God's word and books of devotion; socially, by refraining from ordinary amusements and gaieties; bodily, by real and regular self-denial in meat and drink.

Results to be hoped for: A truer sense of your own position as a sinner; a warmer love for the Lord Jesus who died to save you; a life in so much nearer to God, and more alive with holy affections.

PHILOSOPHER SHUFELT.

He Propounds a New Problem in Sociology.

When ex-Humane Officer E. N. Shufelt awoke this morning, at 5:30 o'clock, he was not the complacent citizen of yesterday, but a man with a fixed purpose in life. Like the reincarnated Carl Browne Mr. Shufelt now saw the irregularities of municipal government in all their repulsive immensity. Upmost in his mind was the question, "Why do justices of the peace and mayors, particularly the former, so frequently release men upon the payment of the costs; why do they not sometimes let the fine stand and remit the costs?"

LITTLE BOY KILLED.

A Gun Accidentally Discharged While Parents are Absent.

CANTON, Feb. 17.—Four-year-old John Smith was instantly killed at Middlebranch Saturday evening by a rifle shot. The parents were in the city, the lad being left with his 6 year-old brother. The elder brother claims the little fellow accidentally discharged the gun while alone in the house, but neighbors think the elder boy did the shooting.

Punished by a Demon.

How many suicides, think you, reader, have been committed by persons driven distraught and hunted to their doom by the demon of chronic ill health? Countless. For instance, we know, do we not, that hypochondriasis is a monomania—a sort of minor madness produced by chronic dyspepsia? Again, insomnia, or sleeplessness, often a result of the reasoning faculties. It is, therefore, of momentous consequence to prevent the arrival of disease at its chronic phase, when it daily and nightly scourges the sufferer to a dangerously uncertain goal. No medicine known to science, as a means of arresting the malady to which it is adapted, exists equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among these complaints are chronic indigestion and insomnia, kidney and rheumatic ailments, constipation and liver trouble. Appetite is improved by the Bitters, the blood fertilized, and bodily substance and vigor increased by it.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

W. C. Bryant spent Tuesday in Carrollton.

Miss Edith Alden is spending the week in Alliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Graybill are visiting friends in Strasburg.

The pension of George W. Hessler, of Onaburg, has been increased.

Miss Bessie Doyle, of Toledo, is visiting Miss Karthaus for a few days.

Louis Fritz, of Toledo, is spending a few days with his parents in the city.

Miss Laura Russell left Wednesday morning for Dansville, N. Y., to visit her mother and brother.

John Kerstetter, of Southern Michigan, is visiting his brother, David Kerstetter, who is slowly improving.

Daughters, of Pocahontas, will take the 7:30 street car to attend the banquet and ball at Canton, Friday evening, Feb. 21st.

Oliver Reichard and Miss Minnie Caster were married at the residence of Justice H. B. Sibila, Tuesday evening, Mr. Sibila officiating.

The members of the Silver Leaf Club and their ladies spent Tuesday evening very pleasantly at the home of Miss Fannie McLean, in Canton.

The legislature has enacted a new law empowering probate courts to change the names of persons dissatisfied with their baptismal names on the payment of \$3.

George Doll and his mother, Mrs. Catharine Doll, of Canton, attended the funeral of the late William Rudy, which took place from the deceased's late residence, west of the city, Tuesday afternoon.

James Boyle, who served for four years as private secretary to ex Governor McKinley, is about to join the latter in Canton, where he will act in a similar confidential capacity during the campaign.

Fireman G. Yust Thies is ill with grip. During the cold spell the Central engine house has been exceedingly uncomfortable. The present method of heating the building renders the place scarcely habitable.

William Rudy, a farmer 72 years of age, died at his home near Stands church, Saturday evening, of dropsy. Mr. Rudy had been a resident of that vicinity for twenty-six years. He leaves a wife and several children.

Advance Agent Seaman, representing Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, is in town today making contracts for the appearance of that organization in Massillon, either in June or July. The aggregation includes 450 people.

The marriage of John Kohlmaier and Miss Martina Wischotski took place Tuesday morning at St. Mary's church, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Maggie Hagan, and the best man, the groom's brother, Joseph Kohlmaier.

Twenty of the Ladies of the Maccabees called at the home of Mrs. Frantz, in Prospect street, Tuesday afternoon, to help her remember her first birthday anniversary. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in social chat. Lunch was served at 5 o'clock, after which they all departed for their homes, hoping that Mrs. Frantz's last years would prove as prosperous and pleasant as those now past.

Tuesday being the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Josiah Frantz, she prepared a tempting luncheon in the Rebekah lodge rooms last night as a surprise for the members of that order. The members became aware of the intentions of Mrs. Frantz, however, and the tables were completely turned. With an appropriate speech they presented Mrs. Frantz with a costly shopping bag. The joke was heartily enjoyed by all concerned and the lunch was not forgotten.

Senator Williams, of this county, voted against the House bill increasing the Dox tax to \$350. When the bill reached the senate he favored postponement on the ground that the House had been extremely discourteous in passing the \$350 bill after the senate had committed itself in favor of a \$500 tax, without arranging for a conference committee, the usual method of settling differences. He was still in favor of the appointment of a conference committee in order that the two bodies might come to an understanding upon the proper amount of the tax.

The report of the superintendent of the Fairmount Children's Home for the year ending October 31, 1895 is out. Since the opening of the home in 1875 there have been admitted 959 boys and 657 girls, a total of 1,616. Of the 286 children cared for during the year 30 were sent to parents or guardians, 13 were adopted, 37 indentured, 17 transferred to other institutions, 6 discharged on account of age, and 29 placed out on trial, leaving 124 in the home on October 31, 1895. Columbiana county sent to the home during the year 39, and Stark 55. The expenses of the institution for the year aggregate \$13,263.14, leaving a cash balance of \$975.68.

The five members of the Republican central committee, who met in J. E. Johns' office Monday evening, decided upon next Saturday as the date for the next meeting. Then many important matters will be discussed, among them the manner in which the nominations for the various offices will be made. Many think that the caucus should be abolished and applications made by the candidates or their friends to the central committee and thus avoid the nomination of a man to whom the office would not be acceptable. The members of the committee are to ascertain the general feeling of the voters in this matter that it may be settled at the next meeting.

The benefit dance conducted at Music Hall last night, for the benefit of William Penberthy, proved a decided success. Mr. Penberthy's friends turned out in numbers, and quite a few were present from surrounding country and villages. The net receipts of the dance were a trifle over \$65, and the amount was given to Mr. Penberthy today. The only expense incurred was for hall rent and orchestra hire. Mr. Penberthy is sincerely grateful for the donations

A FUND OF MILLIONS.

which enable him to resume his business under favorable circumstances. He desires to express earnest thanks to his friends who managed the dance, especially to the local business men and Edward Bamberger, who volunteered his services as prompter. He is greatly improved in health and will resume work within a few days.

THE GLASS WORKERS TO UNITE THEIR FORCES.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

A Per Capita Tax to be Imposed Large Enough to Raise the Money—Capital Required to Engage With Capital.

By Associated Press to The Independent.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—A defensive alliance was formed here today by the flint, bottle and window glass workers' unions which is expected to have a decided influence on their future existence. The executive officers of the three unions met and perfected plans that have been under discussion for some time, looking to united action in dealing with the manufacturers. These plans provide for the accumulation of an immense defense fund, to be raised by a per capita tax, which is considerably larger than is usual in labor organizations, said fund to be used in a contest with the manufacturers should there be occasion.

It is not announced what the fund limit will be, but it is understood from a reliable source that it will not be less than \$2,000,000. The per capita, it is said, will be \$1 per month, and as there are in the United States and Canada about 75,000 workers affected by these unions, it will be a comparatively short time until the limit is reached. The sentiment among the officials is that capital must be met with capital, hence the present gigantic movement.

THE NEXT IN MASSILLON

HILLSBORO, O., Feb. 19.—The annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans is being held here. Among those present are City Treasurer W. B. Martin, Col. D. S. Gardner and J. W. Wise, of Massillon. The next state encampment will be held in Massillon. D. Q. Morrow was elected colonel, today.

PASTOR LEGGETT VISITED.

One Hundred or More of His Flock Call Upon Him.

Last night was stormy and cold, but did not prevent a visit of one hundred or more of the United Brethren people to the home of their pastor, the Rev. W. B. Leggett, at 77 East South street. They did not come to say goodbye, or to request his resignation, but judging from the good things in provisions, money and tokens of esteem and good will, it might rather be supposed that they meant that they appreciated his services of the past and were willing he should remain yet a while longer. The parson and family were highly gratified at this large expression of appreciation on the part of their highly esteemed parishioners. Among the many useful articles and household commodities was a photographic picture of the orchestra which rendered such valuable service during Mr. Little's meetings recently held in the United Brethren church. The picture is nicely and tastefully framed and is a thing of beauty.

This picture was presented to the parson by Prof. Baer, the leader of the orchestra, and will be kept as a memento of the gracious revival. The parson said these pleasant occasions greatly lighten the burdens of a busy life, and will be remembered with the kindest regards.

A HYDRAULIC WEDDING.

Good Cheer for Everybody at the Martin Resort.

Among many other brilliant social events which marked Tuesday, the last day before Lent, was the marriage of Mr. Charles Augustus Martin and Miss Lucinda Longabaugh, which was solemnized at St. Joseph's church. The groom is the son of Augustus Charles Martin, proprietor of the Hydraulic Summer Resort and Cider Press, while the bride is a comely young woman whose parents reside in North Industry but who, for some time past, has made her home with the Martin family. The only unpleasant feature of it all is that Mr. and Mrs. Martin will not reside in Massillon, but will take up their residence on a farm southeast of the city.

After the ceremony had been performed the bridal party went to the groom's father's residence in South Erie street, where a reception was given to everybody who chose to come and bestow their congratulations and best wishes on the happy couple. All day long Augustus Charles and his good wife were kept busy receiving the guests. Friends came from Grafton, Canal Fulton and other towns and the bride and groom did little else, but receive congratulations for some hours. At 8 o'clock in the evening it was estimated that 300 people were present. The large hearted Augustus Charles placed his saloon and its contents at the disposal of the guests and numerous and brilliant were the toasts proposed. Dancing began late in the afternoon and the gray streaks of dawn were plainly noticeable when the lights were extinguished and Augustus Charles declared the festivities at an end.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to the Saltsman Drug Co. for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE NEARBY TOWNS.

Incidents of Interest from Many Points.

A CANAL FULTON LETTER.

The Delegation That Visited Massillon—General Manager Woodford's Courtesy Heartily Appreciated—A Big Shipment of Furs—Wilmot Happenings.

CANAL FULTON, Feb. 18.—Joseph Steiner and Emma Meibert were married at half past eight this morning at St. Philip's and St. James' church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Koebler in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Yockey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Focht, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stover, Dr. Jones and F. D. Leggett of this place, attended the McKimley reception at the Massillon Club last evening, and all spoke in the highest praise of the manner in which they were entertained. Through the kindness of Supt. Woodford, the special train bearing the Cleveland guests homeward stopped here for the accommodation of our party. This kindness was highly appreciated.

Mr. J. H. Focht made a flying trip to Chicago last Friday.

Mrs. F. D. Leggett is spending the week in Cleveland visiting her daughter, Mrs. Struggles.

Messrs. Vanderhoof and Bliler, the new firm who succeeded Mr. F. D. Leggett, took possession this week. They are wide-awake energetic young men, and we predict for them a successful business.

An interesting series of meetings with a good attendance, are in progress at the M. E. church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Yoder.

WEST BROOKFIELD AFFAIRS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Reinohl attended the funeral of Mrs. Worley at Manchester Sunday.

The entertainment given by St. Barbara's school last evening was a grand success. A lengthy programme was rendered, the music deserves special mention.

The auditorium was so packed that standing room could scarcely be secured. After the literary programme was ended the ladies of the church served free supper to the audience.

Protracted services at the M. E. church are still in progress.

HAPPENINGS AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Feb. 18.—William Kreiling will move near Marshallville about the first of April.

Mrs. E. Deal is very ill at her home east of town.

Clark Spidle will engage in the raising of poultry next summer.

Mrs. Eva Agler's eighteenth birthday was observed last Friday by the gathering of twenty five of her neighbors and relatives at her home.

H. E. Wyandt, assistant Editor Shallow in the Review office.

John and Edward Jones have rented the Deal farm.

Clarence Spidle is a clerk in the Alliance postoffice.

Wesley Reegsger is about to buy a small berry farm near Beach City.

Henry Sigrist will farm the farm of W. S. Putnam near the Beidler school house, the coming summer.

Wm. Bauder has sold a piece of timber to Muskopf, of Beach City.

Harvey Putnam has charge of the engine in the flouring mill.

Beach City is to have a canning establishment. Already about 90 acres of land have been engaged upon which to raise crops, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

LOGAN BACH'S SUCCESSOR.

NAYMIRE, Feb. 18.—The township school board met yesterday afternoon and employed Miss Edith Weimer, of Beach City, to teach the Rockville school, which Logan Bach unceremoniously resigned some days ago.

JUSTUS FEELS.

JUSTUS, Feb. 18.—J. J. Stack has gone to Columbus instead of Toledo, to see how the representatives are getting along.

The Sunday school convention was a failure, owing to the cold wave.

Charlie Wilhelm is very low with lung fever.

CRYSTAL SPRING ACCIDENTS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 18.—Ernest Fritche has returned home, after spending a few days with Cleveland relatives.

Jonathan Beatty is laid up with the rheumatism. Hernbrook mine worked two and a half days last week. Millport No. 1 put in four days and North Massillon one and a half. Mrs. R. Krauser is seriously ill, and her recovery is doubtful.

A runaway was caused this morning by the breaking of the single tree of J. Jordan's buggy. The horse became unmanageable and ran away, but was caught later on and returned to the owner somewhat bruised and cut. Luckily none of the occupants of the buggy were injured.

Fred Bremkamp, a miner employed at the Millport mine, had his leg severely squeezed between two cars this morning.

WILL RE ENTER THE FOLD.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 17.—North Lawrence miners to the number of 150 held a meeting in that village on Saturday evening and unanimously voted against the independent organization. They are desirous of once more being members of the state and national organizations and are dissatisfied with the district independent organization and its officers. Robert Pollock was elected delegate to the district convention to be held in Massillon on February 20th, and in-

strued to vote supporting the United Mine Workers of America organization.

It is the belief almost generally at Lawrence that the district organization will be dissolved.

SUING FOR AN OVERWORKED MAN.

WOOSTER, Feb. 17.—W. H. Ally, of Allegheny county, Pa., as administrator of Wm. H. Adams, has filed a suit in Wayne county for \$10,000 damages against the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad. He alleges that the officers of the railway company forced Adams, who was a freight brakeman, to work fifteen hours per day until he became a physical wreck; that Adams was killed while switching cars last November, after he had been on duty for thirty-six hours. The suit is brought for his father, John H. Adams, who is old and infirm.

A TURKEY SHOOT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 17.—An exciting shooting match took place at North Lawrence on Saturday afternoon. The contestants were Mathias Legg and John Wolf. The match was arranged on a wager of \$50 a side at 15 line birds at 18 yards' rise. Legg won by killing 9 out of 13. Wolf killed but 7 in 14 and quit. Fully 300 persons from the surrounding country and villages witnessed the shoot. A number of Massillonians were present.

GOT UP TOO MUCH EXCITEMENT.

GENOA, Feb. 17.—A special programme for next Friday evening, Washington's birthday, has been arranged. A large crowd was present on Friday. The question, "Resolved, That the United States should enlarge its navy and strengthen its fortifications," was shortly and ably discussed by the following: H. H. Gallatin, Frank Doll and Enos Stewart, affirmative; H. Hershey, Chas. Allen and Frank Hanna negative. The decision was in favor of the affirmative. Your correspondent had almost abandoned reporting on account of the crowds drawn to Genoa by the published accounts, and was censured for creating such an excitement.

PIGEON RUN LETTER.

PIGEON RUN, Feb. 17.—Pigeon Run mine has been idle for the past two weeks. The scale was out of repairs and they had an expert seal worker, J. W. Campbell, of Cleveland, working on it. Now it is ready and in good order, and work will resume again.

Richard Thomas visited friends at Canal Dover last week.

Mrs. Norman, who has been sick with the grip for some time, is now better.

President Ratchford has called for a convention to be held on the 26th of this month. We believe that all the mine s of the district should be represented at that convention. Many of the miners express themselves as not being satisfied to remain as they now are, divided from the union of their craft. If this question was considered sincerely and honestly without any prejudice, every one would say that we cannot better our condition in this manner, by withdrawing and dividing from the union. The miners of this district always were good union men, and we believe that they possess the same good principle yet. We hope that they will reorganize in this coming convention and that peace and harmony will be brought back again, and that we will work together to accomplish the same purpose and try to advance the miners' wages.

COLD WEATHER AT LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL, Feb. 19.—The thermometer stood three degrees below zero Monday morning.

Dave Reinohl visited Veneo Kurtz, of Massillon, over Sunday.

Mr. Rudy, the father of Mr. Davy Newshetter, died on Sunday last and was buried on Tuesday.

The literary society of District No. 4 will celebrate Washington's birthday on Thursday evening.

Matt Legg won the prize in the shooting match last Saturday.

N. K. Bowman made a business trip to Medina last Saturday.

The U. E. topic for next Sunday evening is, "What Faith Can Do for Us." D. L. Mock is leader.

John Giff is elected one of the alternates to the Prohibition state convention, which meets at Findlay in April.

The concert given in the high school

The Building-Up

Powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are remarkable. By purifying and enriching the blood and giving an appetite it makes you feel strong and capable of endurance. This is just what is needed at this season. The following is from Rev. Wm. Paddock, Bronson, Mich., formerly pastor of the First M. E. Church at Osseo, Mich.: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and received much help from it. I am very thankful for the building up effects Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in my case, and shall continue to take it." Rev. WILLIAM PADDOCK, Bronson, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. \$1; six for \$5. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills

cure and prevent constipation. 25c per box.

The LEADERS in Hatwear.

Knox, Youman, Roelofs, Stetson.

HATS SPRING 1896.

BOSTON SILK GARTERS 35 cents.

SPANGLER & CO.,

No. 4 EAST MAIN STREET.

SANS PARELL FANCY BOSON SHIRTS, \$1.00 Values, 79c.

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

"The results obtained by the use of Cleveland's Baking Powder have always been satisfactory."

FANNIE M. FARMER, Principal Boston Cooking School.

by Miss Heller, reader, and Miss Pratt, soloist, last Wednesday evening, was well attended. Both the performers deserve much praise and commendation.

Lulu Herbst is making an extended visit at Crestline, O.

David Marks spent Sunday with friends in Sippo.

Mr. Danks, building and heating inspector, of Canton, was in town Tuesday, inspecting the heating and ventilating system in the school building. He was accompanied by the jovial and good looking township clerk, J. B. Oyler.

LIVELY NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, Feb. 19.—C. C. Upham, of Canton, was in our village last Thursday, fixing up his fences for the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney.

Miss Emily Doubleday has gone to Akron for an extended visit with her sister.

Cyrus Rowe of North Lawrence, has been here delivering his books, "A Trip Around the World," by Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

John Williams, of Canal Fulton, was the guest of Will Aston several days this week.

Mr. Weybrecht and John Head, of Alliance, spent Sunday at the John Prosser residence.

Mrs. Ira Fisher and family, of Massillon, are visiting Mrs. Fisher's cousin, Mrs. Ramsey.

The social given by the Young People's Union at the Dehoff residence, last Friday evening, realized five dollars.

We are pleased to notice that the present general assembly of Ohio is preparing to repeal the Workman school law and again place the school districts in charge of three local directors. Our district in this township is now undergoing a very unpleasant feature in securing our teacher for the summer term by the board dictating as to how many and what kind of teachers we should have for the money they have appropriated for this district.

We are pleased to notice the endorsements Wm. T. Lewis is receiving for re-appointment as labor commissioner. We believe Gov. Bushnell will do well to give organized labor a favorable hearing and consult their interests irrespective of the wishes of "carb stone" politicians.

D. W. Walter and Jennie Kitt as teachers of our school, are busy arranging for the entertainment commemorating Washington's birthday, on Saturday evening. The performance will be patriotic all through. An admission fee of 10 and 15 cents will be charged to be applied for a school library.

Mrs. Wm. C. Miller, of Beach Grove, combined business with pleasure and spent last Friday with her Newman friends.

THE INDEPENDENT'S position in handling the report of the county commissioners is being commended by our people generally. It certainly gave them considerable free advertising and explains in part why Kreighbaum wanted to hang on to the commissioniership after his term had expired.

Our people are unanimous in opposing the increase of our common pleas judge's salary.

SAYS IT'S A LITTLE SHOOT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 19.—In THE INDEPENDENT of Monday an article from North Lawrence appeared stating that the North Lawrence miners to the number of 150 held a meeting in this village on Saturday evening, and unanimously voted against the independent organization. The article is entirely false as no meeting was held by the miners of North Lawrence.

HE SLEPT AND FELL.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 19.—It turns out that the accident to Fred Bremkamp

Continued on page eight.

Mothers--A Talk With You!

You all want to save money on that Boy's or Child's Suit. We will now give you the opportunity. After invoice we find too many Boys' and Children's Suits, so here they go. 300 Short Pant Suits, ages 4 to 15, former prices \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00, go for \$2.25. 185 Boys' good serviceable suits, ages 12 to 19 years, former prices \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00, go for \$4.50. Of course they won't last long at these prices, the values are so great and the selling price so low.

WHITMAN.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

The LEADERS in Hatwear.

Knox, Youman, Roelofs, Stetson.

HATS SPRING 1896.

BOSTON SILK GARTERS 35 cents.

SPANGLER & CO.,

No. 4 EAST MAIN STREET.

SANS PARELL FANCY BOSON SHIRTS, \$1.00 Values, 79c.

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UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

YACHTING IN FRANCE.

The Prospective Competitors In Races In America.

UNION DES YACHTS FRANCAIS.

Admiral Baron Lage, the "Grand Old Salt" of the French Navy, President of the Club—Sketch of the Great French Yachting Organization.

In view of the unhappy termination of the last international yacht race for the America's cup, with the tiresome and seemingly interminable talk over Lord Dunsraven's unsportsmanlike conduct which has followed it, and the resultant



ADMIRAL BARON LAGE.

Improbability of another race with our English cousins in the near future, it is gratifying to know that there are other yacht builders and yacht sailors across the water who may compete with us for supremacy in yachting. It is not unlikely that in our Gallic friends we may find "foemen worthy of our steel," and that there may come from the Seine a craft fit to meet the best product of the Harrods or any other shipbuilders in this country. A meeting of French and American yachtsmen in our waters would be a pleasing event, and there would doubtless be an absence of the bitterness and recrimination which characterized the last international race.

For a decade or more English and American yachtsmen have flattered themselves that they were the only people in the world who really knew anything about the building and sailing of pleasure craft. The recent Mediterranean and Kiel regattas and the occasional victory of some French, Austrian or German boat over their English or American built rivals, however, seem to have opened our eyes to the fact that there are other countries which, with a little practice and training, will soon be able to give us a good fight for the America's cup or any other international trophies which may be open to challenge. Of all the foreign clubs none has done more for the sport than the Union des Yachts Français, which is to France what the New York Yacht Club is to the United States or the Royal Yacht Squadron to England.

The Union des Yachts Français is in the field for a contest with the yachtsmen of this country and presents as a trophy the beautiful and artistic French America's cup.

Admiral Baron Lage (Jenn Theobald), president of the Union des Yachts Français, is the grand old salt of the French navy. Born in 1816, he entered the service when a boy, and the greater part of his active career was spent in the days of sailing ships. The story of his life is a history of the naval battles of France, in the course of which he was continually adding to his reputation as a tactician and a seaman. The Crimean campaign was a special field for the exercise of his talents and contributed considerably to the luster of his fame. In 1874 he received the stars of admiral and retired in 1880 full of honor and dignity. Admiral Lage is a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Baron Lage was one of the original members of the Yacht Club of France and was, in 1885, elected by the suffrages of his colleagues to the important position of president of the Conseil Maritime. In this office he, by his tact and geniality, so conciliated the friendship of all that in 1888 he was unanimously selected to fill the post of president of the club. This position he occupied until the period when he and all the rest of the yachtsmen left to found a new association which was



FRANCE'S AMERICA'S CUP.

called the Union des Yachts Français. With the inauguration of this club yachting in France may be said to have commenced.

It has a membership of over 700, including many of the most distinguished men of France.

Among the foreign members are H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. S. H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nicolaevitch of Russia, H. R. and I. H. the Archduke Charles of Austria, H. I. H. Prince George Romanovsky, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, H. S. H. the Prince of Monaco, H. S. H. Prince Barryany Stratman, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, James Gordon Bennett,

Ogden Goelet, W. K. Vanderbilt, Harry McCalumot and others.

The club also is gallant enough to admit ladies, among whom are the Princess of Brancovan, Princess Mary Gortschakoff, Countess d'Audlan, Countess de Gauay, Viscountess de Savigny de Moncorps, Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild, the Hon. Mrs. E. C. Yorke and Mme. J. Lebauty.

Between the bridge of the Invalides and the bridge of Alma, at Paris, on the right bank of the Seine, the U. Y. F. have established a station for yachts which fly the flag, and the moorings are put at the disposition of owners of foreign yachts who mount the Seine.

Each year an annual assemblage of yachts is held. The squadron is passed in review by the admiral president. On this occasion a government vessel is placed at his disposal, upon which he is authorized by the minister of marine to hoist his burgee. Last year the review took place at Cannes. More than 60 yachts took part in this parade, among them being Britannia, Roxana, Eros, Namouna, Fauvette, Foros, White Lodge, Oranella, St. Martini, Ste. Andree, La Perle, Jeanne Blanche, Chavali, Iena and Opal. These international reunions exert a favorable influence on the development of yachting in France and on yacht building.

These reviews were suggested by President Lage and have been mainly under his direction. He is also the director of the council of Nautical Clubs of France, which establishes the sailing rules, regulates the ratings and gives careful consideration to all the questions which concern the yachting world.

DOGS OF HIGH DEGREE.

Twentieth Annual Exhibition Under Auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club.

The Westminster Kennel club's twentieth annual exhibition, which will take place on Feb. 19, 20, 21 and 22 at Madison Square Garden, in New York, bids fair to outdo all previous bench shows in number, variety and quality. There are 245 classes as against 238 last year, and nearly every known breed of dogs is provided for. The premiums in the regular classes foot up a sum of over \$8,000, which, with the special prizes offered by the Mastiff club, the St. Bernard club, the Bloodhound club, the Great Dane club, the Pointer club, Irish Setter, Gordon Setter and American Spaniel clubs, the Collie club, the Bulldog club, the Bull Terrier club, Boston Terrier club, Beagle club, Fox Terrier club, Bedlington Terrier club and Scottish Terrier club, is increased to over \$12,000.

The Westminster Kennel club stands at the head of all organizations of its kind in this country, and its exhibitions are national in scope and character. This year it is to be, in fact, an international bench show. One of the chief exhibitors will be William Price of England, who comes here with many dogs, belonging to private persons in London and other parts of England. It is whispered that Mr. Price will be the transporter of several dogs from the kennels of the Prince of Wales. This is



COUNT FEATHERSTONE.

confidently asserted by the members of the kennel club. The prince likes to exhibit his dogs quietly; hence the fact that they are not more generally heralded.

Another foreign exhibitor is Thomas B. Cragg of Ireland, who brings over the genuine Irish "terrier," and Francis Craven, whose English collies are famous in dogland.

One of the largest exhibitors this year will be J. Pierpont Morgan, whose love for dogs is carried to the extent of placing a king's ransom in his kennels annually. Two of Mr. Morgan's dogs—Softon Hero and Rufford Ormond—cost \$5,000. They are collies and are particularly intelligent as well as high bred.

Richard Croker owns a very clever little fox terrier of considerable merit, which he enters annually. This dog has never taken a prize, but is much admired by visitors.

There are a great many lady exhibitors this year. The largest one is Mrs. Senn of New York, who is the greatest lady breeder of America and second in the world only to the Princess of Wales, who has larger kennels, but does not personally superintend the dogs all the year around as Mrs. Senn does.

Two of the most valuable Senn dogs are King Charles and Blenheim, dogs of foreign birth. Blenheim was born at Blenheim castle and was bred by the late Duke of Marlborough.

Among the prominent New York society women whose dogs will be on exhibition will be Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Charles E. Hone and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, each of whom possesses kennels of high bred specimens of the canine.

The entries indicate that there will be a large exhibit of field dogs—English and Irish setters and pointers, foxhounds and beagles. Among those likely to attract the especial attention of sportsmen are the Llewellyn setters, a representative type of which is seen in Count Featherstone, owned by Mr. Charles F. Trethar of New York. Count Featherstone is a descendant of the famous Llewellyn Dan, and, in turn, of the not less famous Gladstone, who is regarded as one of the best field dogs that ever ran in America.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Vrowsky, 2:18 3/4, by Red Wilkes, will soon be shipped to England.

Logan ran a mile in 1:45 1/4 over heavy going at San Francisco recently.

The five stakes to be run at Little Rock this spring closed with 174 nominations.

It is more than probable that Ed Gears will have Barondale, 2:11 3/4, this season.

Bither & Conley have 17 trotting and pacing horses in their stable at Readville, Mass.

Ben Fly has succeeded Tom Morton as patrol judge at the Ingleside track, San Francisco.

Trainer Bob Boever will have some exceptionally good horses out this year that he is now training at the Jewettville covered track, near Buffalo.

Several eastern stables have been after the services of Chorn, the crack western jockey, who is now riding at San Francisco for Barney Schrieber.

Richard Croker, during his recent visit to Kentucky purchased a full sister to the Commoner. She will be shipped to England to join the rest of the Tammany king's horses.

A THEATRICAL REVIEW

British Playwrights Have Monopolized New York.

THE BLINDNESS OF MANAGERS.

Fail to Cater to the Demand For the Native Drama—Maxine Elliott's Artistic Development—J. H. Stoddard and Harry Courtaigne—Continuous Performance Craze.

The English playwrights have almost monopolized the Broadway houses so far this season and bid fair to "hold the fort" throughout the remainder of what will go down in history as the least notable winter of the last decade, from a theatrical standpoint. Why this should be so it is beyond the power of any mortal except that all seeing genius, the manager, to understand. The imported plays have been mainly notable for the favor which was not accorded to them. "Michael and His Lost Angel" turned out to be one of



J. H. STODDARD.

the most conspicuous hosts ever seen in New York city, and his successor at the Empire theater, "A Woman's Reason," while not partaking of that excessively low temperature, is nevertheless not sufficiently successful to warrant its being kept on for a run. Mr. Charles Frohman informs me that his plan is to fill out the stock company's season at the Empire with several plays, each of which will be given for three weeks or so. I hear from another source that most of these are of foreign origin. It was generally understood at the opening of the season that new American plays by Bronson Howard and Charles T. Dazey would be produced, but they have not materialized. The Howard piece did not suit Mr. Frohman after it had been completed, and it is stated that it also failed to please even the author. With reference to the Dazey play, the strictest silence has been maintained. So now the English new act has to be drawn upon once more. If Mr. Frohman's experience with English productions this season had been more profitable, it would be easy to understand that, but one would naturally suppose that a would-be clear of the Henry Arthur Jones and others of that ilk, for some time at least.

Two American Successes.

Another fact which would seem to indicate that that would have been the actor course is the enormous success of "The Heart of Maryland," the only play which has enjoyed a long and genuine run on Broadway this season. This is an American play, by an American author, played by American actors, in a theater owned and conducted by Americans. The other big Broadway success is "The Governor of Kentucky," at the Fifth Avenue, with W. H. Crane in the title role. This play is also by an American author, and, as its name indicates, deals with an American subject. It is, in fact, so much of a hit that Franklin Fyles, the fortunate creator of the play, has, as a result, been commissioned by the American Theatrical syndicate to write a native drama.

With these two big successes staring them in the face—both by New York writers, and really the only two exceptional strikes of the season among the myriads of foreign imitations—the conviction is forced upon one that our managers know full well that the native dramatists are capable of doing as good work as those abroad, and that, despite that knowledge, they persist in using imported works simply because they foolishly and mistakenly imagine that Americans are banking for plays concocted by foreigners and will support them in preference to the home product. The disastrous experience of the present season ought to go far toward dispelling that absurd delusion.

Centralization in Theatricals.

A good deal is being printed nowadays about the alleged tendency toward centralization in the theatrical business. This statement is vehemently denied by those most interested in corraling everything in sight, while their accusers declare that this policy is having the effect of throttling the none-too-robust American drama. That such a tendency does exist it were idiotic to deny. It is as clear as daylight to the most casual observer, but it is also equally absurd to assert that it can have an injurious effect upon the business. It is alleged that these large operators buy all the new plays of probable worth and bespeak in advance those to be written by authors of note. Of course they do. It is good business to do so, but that is a positive benefit to the American dramatist who has not yet won his spurs. The more famous writers having their work pre-empted, so to speak, the field is left comparatively clear to the beginners and those who, having succeeded in getting a hearing, have failed to score on the first attempt. Centralization is necessary in every business nowadays if success is to be won. This is as true of the theatrical world as of any other. A production which is commonplace cannot now manage to make salt where a few years ago a fortune might be picked up in a single season. Opposition has become so fierce that a community of interests which do not condit is now a necessity.

Courtaigne and Stoddard.

Arthur Brisbane tells the following story, which serves to illustrate the ups and downs of the actor's career: "An old man, over 70, straggled past the Academy of Music the other night about the hour when the great theater was full to the doors, and even the stage was packed with the hundreds of actors who had come to do honor to the veteran Stoddard. The man's clothing was shabby and his walk unsteady. Years ago, on the Union Square stage, he, too, had made successes and ranked with Charles R. Thorne and George Clarke, even if his

style was different. Inside the Academy Stoddard stood, with tears in his eyes, honored as few players ever are. Out in the cold, with eyes as moist, Harry Courtaigne lingered until it was all over and then shuffled away."

Courtaigne is an actor who, if he would keep sober, would find no difficulty in getting a place in almost any comedy or farce company. As a character delineator he is extremely clever. He was born in Dublin 65 years ago, and at 18 years of age he got a place in the Hawkins Street Theater company, in that city, going from there to the Drury Lane theater in London. He married and came to this country in 1857. His debut in America was made in San Francisco, where he joined Maguire's Opera House company. At different times he has supported Barrett and Edwin Forrest. In 1879 he joined Palmer's Union Square theater company, where he played three seasons. He took to drinking about this time, and, in spite of his ability, soon found it difficult to get an engagement. One of his last engagements in this city was with Louis Aldrich in "My Partner." After that he knocked about, traveling with small companies. Although his face shows signs of dissipation, Courtaigne is still a fine looking man.

J. H. Stoddard, Courtaigne's old time associate and friend, is now playing an important role in "The Sporting Duchess." He is, with the exception of C. W. Coudcote, the oldest actor still in harness on the American stage. He has run the entire gamut of the drama, but won his greatest fame in old men's parts in A. M. Palmer's once famous but now defunct stock company. He has at different times played with Laura Keane, Dion Boucicault, Mrs. John Wood, Lester Wallack and other celebrities. Taken altogether, there is no better all around actor living today than J. H. Stoddard, who is as popular as he is talented and as modest as he is versatile.

Maxine Elliott's Artistic Growth.

A rumor has recently gained currency in this city to the effect that Maxine Elliott, by many regarded as the most beautiful woman on the American stage, has left Augustin Daly's company, where she has become an equal favorite with Ada Rehan. There is not a word of truth in the report. Miss Elliott has simply been lent to Sydney Rosenfeld for his production of "The Two Escanabos," as there is no part in "The Countess Gucl," now running at Daly's theater, which would suit Miss Elliott. By the way, this young actress has developed marvellously within the past three years. When she was playing Rose Woodmore in "The Prodigal Daughter," few persons suspected that she was possessed of histrionic ability, and it was generally thought that she was tolerated only for her extraordinary beauty. She next had a part in the ill fated "Voyage of Suzette," which rather served to confirm that impression. Then came "Sister Mary," in which Leonard Boyne and John Arthur were the stars, and in that Miss Elliott gave the first promise of good work since her original efforts with E. S. Willard, the English actor. The engagement with Rose Coghlan put her on her mettle, and good judges of acting who saw her with that company recognized that the Maine beauty had a dramatic future. Augustin Daly was one of those who saw her, and he promptly engaged her. The training which Miss Elliott has received from Mr. Daly has been of immeasurable benefit to her, and it is now generally conceded that she is one of the best actresses on the stage in her particular line of work. Thus again it is demonstrated that perseverance allied to ability cannot fail to win recognition.

O'Neill and the Passion Play.

James O'Neill has announced that he proposes to make an elaborate production of the "Passion Play" in a revised form. O'Neill put the holy drama on in San



MAXINE ELLIOTT.

Francisco some years ago, and he firmly believes in its probable box office potency. So also did Henry E. Abbey, who was prevented from producing it by public feeling in New York city. Then the talented but erratic Salini Morse spent a fortune on it here and got to the point of giving a couple of full dress invitation rehearsals. The authorities, however, stopped him, and a short time after Morse committed suicide. O'Neill intends, I understand, to make a tour of the country with the play, but he is certain to be prevented from producing it in nine cities out of ten. Even if he were allowed to present it there are so many persons opposed on religious grounds to the representation of divinity on the stage that the venture is foredoomed to failure.

A Chance For American Librettists.

Here is a chance for ambitious American librettists. Lillian Russell will be under the management of T. Henry French next year, and it is the popular opinion that she has no opera which forms a suitable stellar vehicle. She wants one, and she wants it at once, and will pay a handsome royalty, to say nothing of a snug little sum down in advance. The matter of the music will make very little difference, for acceptable composers are as thick as flies in summer, while in all America there is not a single first class librettist. Who will be the native Gilbert?

The Continuous Performance Craze.

The continuous performance craze is on the increase in New York. There are Keth's and Proctor's houses, which made so much money that Tony Pastor started the same form of entertainment at his theater, fixing the price for orchestra chairs at 30 cents each. Now John B. Doris, an ex-mus-mum man, has opened the Gaiety theater, formerly St. James hall, Herrmann's and Dockstadler's, on the same basis. It is not surprising that the regular popular price theaters are complaining of poor business. They cannot possibly compete in quantity, quality or price with the "perpetual motion" places of amusement. OCTAVUS COHEN.

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RAPID LEGISLATION.

SPEAKER REED WANTS CONGRESS TO ADJOURN IN MAY.

But the North End of the Capitol Is Proverbially Slow, Although the Vigor of the House Is Having Its Effect—Review of the House.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Congress is rushing things along—that is, the popular branch of it is—and evidence multiplies that the vigor of the representatives is having its effect upon the senate. The committee on appropriations is two months ahead of its regular work, and four of its six bills have passed the house before the close of January. Three bills in other committees are now nearly ready. All other business is in like forward state, and so Speaker Reed reiterates his declaration that the third week in May is the time for adjournment. And so no doubt it would easily be if he could have his way, but there is a body at the north end of the capitol which is proverbially slow, and some critics are mean enough to say that as a short session would obviously aid Mr. Reed's aspirations the western senators generally are bound to have a long one. But we must not suspect statesmen of mean motives.

The gossips of the corridor are loud in their statements that the two houses have completely changed characters, for, though it was the intent of the constitutional fathers that the senate should be the slowly solemn body to restrain the impetuosity of the house, so far in this congress nearly all the wild schemes have come from the senate and have been greatly modified by the house. It does look that way. The standard illustration of the cup of hot tea and the saucer to cool it, which has been attributed in turn to Lincoln, Washington and half a dozen British statesmen, is at present applicable, for the senate speeches have steadily grown more violent, from the scholarly diatribes of Lodge and Chandler to the frantic philippic of "Pitchfork" Ben, as the new one from South Carolina is affectionately called. However, the quickest way of estimating the work of the house is to take the committees in the order of their importance.

By common consent ways and means stands at the head of all legislative bodies, and justly so, for it deals with the citizen's money, and a committee with such members as Nelson Dingley, General Grosvenor, Seneca E. Payne, John Dalzell, Charles F. Crisp, Benton McMillin and their counterparts would be great anywhere. The present committee has rarely been equaled in congress and probably never excelled. It has had 95 bills and 25 joint resolutions referred to it, of which it has approved 4 and passed 3 through the house—namely, the bond bill, the tariff bill and the bill to destroy the income tax return. It has decided to elaborate the fourth and make it provide for a complete system of customs administration. The only other bill which seems to have much chance of being supported by this committee is that for creating a subtreasury at Savannah. In short, the leading committee of the house is practically functus officio, as we say in the supreme court, having done about all it intends to do in this congress.

An Unusual Feat.
The appropriations committee, as aforesaid, has got four bills through the house—pensions, military academy, urgent deficiency and consular and diplomatic. Other committees have 3 bills nearly ready, so of the 13 appropriation bills 7 are as good as done with. Secretary Morton had his little wrangle with the committee on agriculture, but the \$130,000 appropriated by last year's bill for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds and returned unexpended by Mr. Morton is again appropriated by the committee and will be of course approved by congress. It appears that this department has achieved the remarkable feat of saving over \$1,000,000 from the appropriation in a few years, and the committee has ordered it set aside as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of the new building for the department of agriculture. It is an interesting fact that all this speed has been secured without undue haste or sacrifice of any one's rights, and though the Democrats wanted more time on the tariff it looks in The Record as if every man had said what he wanted to. According to custom, the house did not limit the debate on the pension bill, and it raged for five days, to the delight of the new members, as that is usually their opportunity. In fact, the debate on pensions in the house is like a temperance meeting in one of our western states. It gives ambitious students, young lawyers and would be orators a chance to get before and incidentally to practice on the public.

Differences on Finance.
Chairman Joseph Walker of banking and currency is considerably discouraged over his prospects, but comes up smiling with his "comprehension bill" somewhat improved. He is certainly no humorist, but is the cause of much humor in others, and one of his colleagues says, "He must be a humbug, because no man can be as wise as he looks." Mr. Walker certainly does look the beau ideal of the financier and can explain his measure with delightful clearness, which is proved by the fact that I understood it before he had talked to me five minutes. He says, in brief, that every day of congress adds to the probabilities that no really comprehensive currency legislation can be gotten through. It really does seem as if the more clearly he explains a bill the more the southern and western members do not like it, and while on the tariff party lines are more strictly drawn than ever, and what little division there is on foreign affairs is without regard to party lines, on finance it is now sorrowfully admitted that the division is as bad as it was in the Fifty-third congress, and the factions are more numerous.

When I called on Hon. E. F. Loud of

San Francisco, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, I found him deep in figures on the various propositions to make the postoffice self-supporting and in consultation with representatives from Philadelphia and other cities who looked upon second class matter as a great nuisance. Much was also said of "county free," as the kickers call the free transportation of papers in the counties where published, a privilege so dear to the country editor. Mr. Loud gave me many reasons for his belief that "county free" does the rural editor no good, for he has to cut down the price of his paper to correspond, and that the cheap transportation of second class matter does much more harm than good and is an injustice. A bill to change this is only a bare possibility, but he thinks the postoffice could easily be made self-sustaining, and laid before me a mass of figures to prove that it could be done at fair and very cheap rates. Thus the cost of transmitting 265,314,382 pounds last year was \$31,225,150.56, but the government got for this class of matter only a cent per pound, a total of \$2,653,143.82. So its loss was \$18,572,006.74, and Mr. Loud suspects that an enormous amount of snuff was carried which ought not to have been so classed and much other stuff which ought not to be carried at



THE CHAIR OF THE HOUSE.

all. Add the cost of carrying the 46,820,185 pounds of "county free," and it appears that on a fair uniform charge for service rendered the government might actually make money by carrying mail. So says Mr. Loud, but I shan't take sides, as I don't know how soon I may have to be a country editor myself.

"And There You Are."
Rivers and harbors will probably be the last committee to act, for hearings will be continued till March 1 and the bill made up very leisurely after that. The treasury estimate of the amount which might be profitably expended put it at \$12,356,000, but all the members say there is nothing to show how near they will approximate to this, as there may be a great spasm of economy toward the close. Incidentally I may add, as the fact is so old that most people have forgotten it, that the treasury estimates for the entire expense of the government for the year ending June 30, 1896, were \$410,435,079.50, and congress really appropriated \$412,753,364.81. The estimates for 1897, which, as everybody knows, have to be appropriated in the preceding year, are \$418,091,073.17. These figures, be it noted, include only the deficiency for the post-office department, as it pays its own way in most respects, so here is a fine opening for the tricks of calculators on government expenses. When the agitator wants to prove that it is costing \$500,000,000 per year to run the government, he adds in the postoffice, and when the administration member seeking re-election takes the stump he omits the same, and there you are.

Our Means of Defense.
One without experience would surely say that the last place about the capitol to look for fun would be in the room of the committee on accounts or any other committee dealing with cold cash, but there is a deal that is ludicrous in the extravagant claims preferred and the contrasts with the results. For instance, resolutions were brought in and referred to the committee on account asking for 48 extra employees, and it only allowed 2. New members complain, particularly in the senate, that their bills are smothered, but when they have been here a few years they are likely to become actually grateful for said smothering. Many an enthusiastic constituent sends in a bill to his member which the latter knows very well ought not to pass, and he rejoices the constituent's heart greatly by reporting that the bill "has been read twice and referred," but knows just the same that in the archives of the committee it will sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

The really serious work of this congress in both houses, the work which is costing more anxious thought to the honest men and sincere patriots engaged in it, is that concerning the navy and coast defenses. Amos Cummings says that the public mind, and, what is perhaps of more importance, the minds of congressmen are in a far better state than they were when he was chairman of the naval committee of the Fifty-third congress. Indeed all members acknowledge the supreme importance of action, but the enormous cost and the impossibility of doing anything in a short time make them pause. General Miles roughly estimates the cost of efficient coast defenses at \$80,000,000, and General Craighill, chief of engineers, U. S. A., adds \$7,000,000 to that, and very earnest petitions for speedy action have come from every city on both coasts and the gulf. In conclusion, it may be said with tolerable certainty that, while there will be a great increase in the total of appropriations, there will be none or even a decrease in those for general expenses, the entire increase going to add to our means of defense.

J. H. BRADLEY.

It is hard for a haughty man ever to forgive one who has caught him in a fault.—Brydger.

FOR LOVERS OF WHIST

Diedrich's Observations Upon a Critical Point in the Game.

THE PLAY OF SECOND HAND.

The Principle of the Play—Reservation of Strength in Suits of Your Right Opponent—Analysis of Proper Second Hand Plays.

The management of second hand is considered the best test of whist play. It is, more than any other feature of the game, the shibboleth which distinguishes the superior tactician from the routine player. It is true that "second hand low" is the countersign, but one must know why this is the normal rule in order that, at critical times, he may be intelligent enough to give it the proper variation.

Many a time when a blind adherence to this injunction has resulted in disaster the look of injury on the face of the responsible party would be ludicrous if it were not piteous. It is a part of the great class of grievances against the inanimate. "The cards were against me!" But in duplicate whist this excuse doesn't go.

Too often the play of second hand is left to caprice, and no systematic rule is adopted. With a queen and a small card it may be a question whether or not the queen should be played on a low lead. The game of information dictates the play of the small card. Experience and personal knowledge of the opponent leading may suggest the play of the queen. But whatever is the decision arrived at stick to it. Do not play low at one time and in exactly similar circumstances at another time the queen, for this will result in the worst form of misinformation, confusion worse confounded in the mind of your partner.

In a recent game the partner of the writer was a Latin teacher, more vivacious than veracious in her hours of relaxation, for she said she "doted on whist," and yet when it came her turn to play in such a situation as that described above, she arrived at a decision by rhyming over the cards the incantation of

Fenny, money, money, mo,
Cards against me, dicke,
Si exclaimat liberal!

and thereby proved that the game she doted on, whatever affiliation it may have had with the kleptomaniac mysteries, certainly was not whist.

The play of second hand proceeds on the following principles: Reserve as far as you safely can the commanding cards in the suit which, from indications, has been led from strength by your right hand opponent. Conceal, therefore, from him the presence of these cards in your hand. Encourage your left hand opponent to play his commanding cards in such a manner as to permit your partner either to utilize or reserve his strength in the suit. Especially follow these principles if your partner is one of that increasing class of players who "spar for position" and unaccustomed to lead back through strong second hand up to exhausted strength or declared weakness in the fourth hand, thus putting the opponents "all abroad" as to the whereabouts of the command.

On a high card led play the ace, if alone, or the lower one of two cards in sequence higher than the one led. Holding K, Q or J, and only one small, cover an original lead of nine or any higher card; otherwise play low.

On a low card lead, play a high card whenever it is necessary to establish thereby your own strength in the suit. (See American leads.) Play, moreover, the low of any sequence; otherwise play a small card.

Generally play low on a trump lead.

ANALYSIS OF PROPER SECOND HAND PLAYS.

[From "Cabin's Game of Whist,"]

Plain suits. Play on original lead of—

| Holding | On honor, 9 or 10. | Low card. |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| A, K, S, H | K, J, Q | J, Q |
| A, Q, J, S, H | A, Q, J, Q (c) | Q on T, L |
| A, Q, S, H | A, Q, J, L | L |
| A, S, S, H | A, Q, J, Q | Q |
| K, Q, S, H | K on Q, T, L | T |
| J, S, S, H | K on Q, T, L | L |
| K, S, S, H | K, L, T, T (d) | T, T |
| Q, J, S, H | K, L, T, L | L |
| Q, J, S, H | J, J, J, J | J, J |
| Q, S, S, H | L, L, L, L (d) | L, L |
| J, T, S, H | L, L, L, L | L, L |
| J, S, S, H | L, T, T, L | T, L |
| J, S, S, H | L, L, L, L (d) | L, L |

* A, ace; T, ten; S, small card; L, lowest card, etc.

Notes.—(a) From a fourchette—that is, a fork, the card next higher and the card next lower than the one led—play the higher card.

(b) Play low on any card you do not cover, unless calling for trumps.

(c) Play T if strong in trumps, or on a low trump.

(d) In trumps play the honor if desirous of stopping the lead, unless the lead is in answer to a call.

DIEDRICH.

Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York.

WHEELS AND WHEELMEN.

United States patents cover 2,388 different kinds of bicycles.

Rubber manufacture in this country is protected by 1,864 patents.

It is said that Edward de Reszko, the great basso, can set a great pace in cycling.

The new athletic grounds at Youngstown, O., will have a finely made cycle track.

Freack wheels are growing less in favor every year, and they occupy less conspicuous places in the shows.

A party of wheelmen will leave New York city on June 20 for a tour through Europe, in charge of E. W. Elwell.

A European trade paper states that "127 tons" of cycles were imported into Switzerland last year. A queer way of putting it.

According to the report of the treasurer of the League of American Wheelmen, that organization now has \$3,523.77 on the right side of the ledger.

It is estimated that the cycle clubs in the state of New York have a total membership of 75,000. The L. A. W. membership of the state is but little more than 10,000.

Charley Murphy, the Brooklyn racing man, has decided to ride professionally next season in all the big purse races abroad. He will sail for France next month.

On a nine lap, indoor London track steeply hinged on bicycles is to be introduced. Just what steepchasing on bicycles is has not been divulged by its would be introducers.

MILITIA UNDER ORDERS.

Several Affairs Likely to Cause Trouble in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17.—The McCree guards are under orders and a load of ammunition has been taken to their armory. There were rumors that this precaution is in anticipation of trouble in the legislature, or at Newport on account of Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan, being transferred across the river and on account of the danger of a lynching at Augusta, Ky. While the state officials deny all the rumors, it is generally believed that this action is in anticipation of a lynching at Augusta.

At the funerals of Mrs. Laughlin and May Jones, Robert Laughlin broke down. The officers watched him closely and the popular belief is that Robert Laughlin assaulted May Jones and was caught by his wife when a struggle ensued resulting in Robert Laughlin killing his wife and 13-year-old niece and then burning his house to hide the crime. The people do not believe the story of Laughlin that masked robbers killed his wife and niece, assaulted him and fired the house. The neighbors are so indignant that a lynching is expected.

KILL ALL THE SEALS.

The Senate Foreign Committee In Favor of Such Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The senate committee on foreign relations has practically decided to favorably report Senator Pettigrew's amendment of the law regulating seal fisheries.

The main feature of the bill is a provision permitting the president to have all the seals, male and female, on the Pribiloff islands, killed in case other governments interested will not agree to a modus vivendi for the better protection of the seals, while the matter of permanent protection is under consideration by an international commission, for which the bill makes provision.

Proof of the Russo-Turkish Alliance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—After inviting the powers to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Porte at Russia's request, sent a second circular asking the powers to defer their decision until after Prince Boris had been baptized. This is held to furnish proof of the Russo-Turkish entente.

Will Ignore the Vote.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The cabinet has decided to ignore the vote taken in the senate, which was a repetition of a vote

of that body on Feb. 11, deprecating the irregularities disclosed in connection with the Southern railway scandal and demanding a searching inquiry.

Taken From a Train and Lynched.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17.—While Robert Williams, the negro who killed Police Officer Suggs, was being conveyed to the county jail a mob of several hundred citizens flagged the train and took him from the deputy sheriff and hanged and shot him to death.

To Make a Bust of Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 17.—Miss Frances H. Goodwin, formerly of New Castle, Ind., has been commissioned by the government to make a marble bust of the late Vice President Schuyler Colfax of South Bend, to be placed in the senate gallery at Washington.

Horrible Accidents at a Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A number of horrible accidents have occurred at a fire in a tenement house at 7 Church street, Soho. Five children and three adults were burned to death. One man jumped from a window and was impaled upon the railing of a fence.

A Disastrous Hurricane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Menger details have been received of a disastrous hurricane at the Tonga island in the South seas. The barks Woosung and West Australia and the Samoan schooner Aele were wrecked.

The Buckeye Glassworks Burned.

WHEELING, Feb. 17.—The Buckeye glassworks of Martins Ferry caught fire at 1:15 o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed. The loss will probably reach \$150,000 and the insurance will not exceed one-third of that sum. The works were soon to be started up with non-union labor. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

President Day Cleared.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—After being out 30 hours, the jury in the case of Frederick Day, president of the failed Plankinton bank, has brought in a verdict of acquittal. Day was charged with receiving deposits after the bank was known to be insolvent.

Working for Morton in Florida.

PRINCETON, Pa., Feb. 17.—Thomas Fortune, the New York colored editor, is here ostensibly on a visit, but leading colored men say he is quickly working to secure the Florida delegation to St. Louis for Governor Morton of New York.

Heart Disease Kills

Suddenly; but never without warning symptoms, such as Faint, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation of the Heart, Choking Sensation, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, etc.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, Cures Heart Disease.



Mr. Geo. L. Smith, of the Geo. L. Smith Mercantile Co., Louisville, Ky., writes, Feb. 25, 1896: "For about a year I have been suffering from heart trouble, which was so bad I was obliged to stop all my business and could hardly crawl around. My friend, Mr. John C. Voght, one of our leading pharmacists, asked me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had used little more than a bottle when the pain ceased and palpitations entirely disappeared. I have not had the slightest trouble since, and today I am attending to business as usual, as ever."

Send by drug store, or write here. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Suppose the doctor examination before you buy. We warrant 100 sales of Carriage, Harness, Saddles, Buggy, etc. Write for catalogue.

Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

W. B. PRATT, Secy.

The INDEPENDENT Co. prints report cards just the way the teacher wants them.

Better Than Government Bonds

The Bargains You Get at our Great Winter **CLEARANCE SALE**

Seeing is Believing. Here are some Sample Prices. Come in and see the goods.

Men's Footwear.

250 pairs men's Veal Calf Congress and Bals, solid and serviceable. Worth \$1.50.

Clearance Sale Price... 97c

Men's Calf Congress and Bals, the Douglas \$3.00 shoe.

Clearance Sale Price... \$2.17

Men's Calf Congress and Bals, the Douglas \$2.50 shoe.

Clearance Sale Price... \$1.79

Men's working shoes, Strong and durable.

Clearance Sale Price... 69c

200 pairs men's Stoga Boots. Tap Sole. Cheap at \$2.00.

Clearance Sale Price... \$1.19

Boy's Footwear.

75 pairs of boy's shoes. A fine well made shoe.

Clearance Sale Price... 89c

47 pairs boy's \$1.25 Congress shoe.

Clearance Sale Price... 73c

38 pairs youth's shoes in Bals, good quality, good looking.

Clearance Sale Price... 73c

75 pairs men's high top "Storm King" boots, first quality.

Clearance Sale Price... \$2.50

150 pairs men's first quality rubber boots.

Clearance Sale Price... \$2.00

200 pairs men's rubbers

Clearance Sale Price... 39c

J. D. FRANK & Co., THE Bargain Givers,
6 E. Main Street, MASSILLON, O.

Ladies' Footwear.

50 pairs Edwin C. Burts' \$5.00 and \$6.00 Dongola Button, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, A. B. C. widths.

Clearance Sale Price... \$1.98

73 pairs women's Dongola button, patent leather tipped.

\$3.50 to \$4.00 values.

Clearance Sale Price... \$1.87

Women's Dongola button, patent tipped, all sizes.

Clearance Sale Price... 97c

Women's Beaver Bals, flannel lined.

Clearance Sale Price... 59c

500 pairs ladies' rubbers

Clearance Sale Price... 23c

200 pairs Misses' rubbers

Clearance Sale Price... 19c

100 pairs childrens' rubbers.

Clearance Sale Price... 11c

Misses' Footwear.

75 pairs Misses' Dongola button, former price \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Clearance Sale Price... 97c

75 pairs childrens' goat button, former price 75c.

Clearance Sale Price... 49c

Infants shoes, soft soles, beat anything in Northern Ohio.

Mothers, come and see them.

We always do just as we advertise, and want you to come in and verify this assertion. Be wise and come at once.

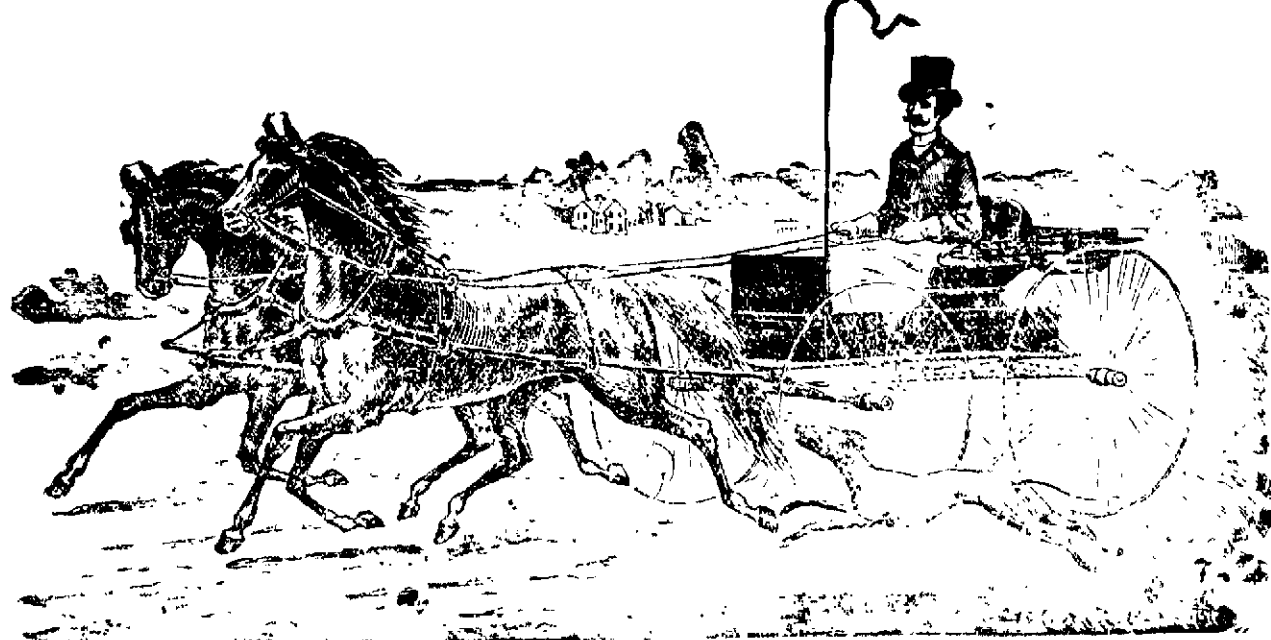
THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE

EE

SEE



How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building. It is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192.

Our Repair Department

PERRY H. YOUNG.

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

XXXIV—NO. 49

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law,
100, S. Commissioner, Commissioner of
Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and
Notary Public Office second floor over Bu-
dolph's jewelry store, South Erie street,
Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to
business entrusted to his care in Stark
and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

TRINITY NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. W. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,
Clerk.

PHYSICIANS.

W. H. KIRLAND, Homeopathic Prac-
titioner, Office No. 10 East Main street, Mas-
sillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

J. B. SELL & CO., Manufacturers of Mach-
ining Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable
and Traction Engines, Horse powers, saw
mills, etc.

ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corne
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black
and Iron.

ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
Mugs, Flasks, etc.

ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Structures.

GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON, Established in 1822
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce.
House in Atwater's Block, Exchange
street.

JEWELERS.

VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



The steady growth of this bus-
ness until now—it is a giant
one—away up in the mill-
ions—is of itself a good en-
couragement. Your good judg-
ment and decision is a still bet-
ter and more valuable one. A
great army of women have giv-
en this store and its business
methods their endorsement, and
we feel sure you would, too, if
you'd only investigate. May
we not help you to investigate
by submitting a line of sam-
ples?

Take the matter of Kid Gloves
for instance. Here's a line of
Two-clasp WALTON Pique at
\$1 a pair—imported them our-
selves, and we think there's
nothing like them for the mon-
ey in the country—tan, pomard,
red, brown, black, pearl and
white.

New line of White Kid Gloves
with four pearl buttons, and
rows wide black or white
oidery on back, 75 cents
at ladies' all-pure Linen
dkerchiefs—nice, fine sheer
a, hemstitched with half-inch
and nice hand-embroidery
ers—12½ cents upiece—
ld at 25 cents.

g Dress Woolens

core is now showing a very su-
nd of choice, new fabrics and
that are so distinctly new and
and withal so beautiful, as will
attract attention from women of
everywhere.

price-range, 35c. to \$3.50 a yard.
e you ever discovered that it pays
ally pay—to send your orders for
oods of any kind and every kind
sides?

JIGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Keep Your Eyes



preserved while yet there is time.
he timely use of Glasses will
often prevent their injury.
n't Want Them
neglected if calling your attention
to the fact will make you
think of us.
... Why Not
it a point and see to your eyes.
Don't delay it.
... Be Wise in Time
our business to correct any defect-
iveness of vision. Examination
Free.

D. C. MILLER, Scientific Optician.
1 West Main St., Massillon, O.
(For Artificial Eyes, see us.)

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen
of the South, Cincinnati, for copy-
right describing an ideal tour of
75 through Mexico, the land of
stec, leaving Cincinnati, February

SPEAR IS EXONERATED.

Majority Report Adopted by
the House.

THE DOW TAX IS INCREASED.

Goodale Bill Becomes a Law by Passing
the Senate—A Bill Introduced to Tax
Druggists \$25 a Year—Other Measures
Considered in Both Houses.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19.—The committee
of the house, which has been investi-
gating the charge that Representative
Spear of Clinton county offered to re-
commend a guardianship in the peniten-
tiary in consideration of \$300, has made
its report, exonerating Mr. Spear. The
report was accepted. The report was
signed by the four Republican members
of the committee, the Democratic mem-
ber submitting a report censuring Mr.
Spear.

The Goodale bill increasing the Dow
liquor tax from \$20 to \$30 became a
law by its passage in the senate.

Bills introduced in the senate were:
Reducing the compensation of tax in-
quisitors to 10 per cent of taxes returned
through the agency of such officers.

Providing that foreign casualty com-
panies shall not be required to make a
\$50,000 deposit with the superintendent
of insurance upon showing to that
official that said company has \$200,000
on deposit in its own state.

Providing for an annual tax of \$25
upon proprietors of drugstores.

In the house, Mr. Workman intro-
duced a bill levying an excess tax on all
vehicles in the state.

Mr. Stivers has prepared a bill to re-
quire every voter to make affidavit at the
polls that he has not received a bribe.

A bill was introduced appropriating
\$70,000 for salaries of members and ex-
penses of the general assembly. Passed.

These bills passed the house.

Providing for the refunding of bonds
by township trustees, boards of educa-
tion, etc.

Providing for the redemption of \$10-
000 worth of bonds issued by the stat-
e board of agriculture.

VERY DISHEARTENING.

Secretary Carlisle Has Nothing to Say to
Bolling Democrats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 19.—By Asso-
ciated Press.—Secretary Carlisle's letter
to Senator Blackburn's supporters turns
out to be as indicated. He refused to
make an appeal to bolting Democrats to
vote for the caucus nominee. He
says it would not be becoming in him to
give advice to representatives of the peo-
ple, especially when there is no assur-
ance that such advice would be heeded
as against principles and instructions
from constituents, who may come to
these legislators. The effect of the let-
ter is taken to be disheartening to Black-
burn's supporters. Mr. Hunter, in an
interview, openly declared that he is a
sound money advocate. He always has
been and says he was a member of the
platform committee and fought for the
platform which declared unconditionally
for the gold standard.

A NEW MINE.

The North Lawrence Coal Company in the
Field.

The North Lawrence Coal Company is
now opening a new mine on the Schrad-
er farm which is located four miles
northeast of Lawrence. A vein of 4 feet
and 2 inches has developed and this mine
will be in operation within six weeks.
John Jordan is president of the company;
Dennis Moylan, secretary and Dennis
Jordan treasurer. The mine switch is
now being constructed from the Fort
Wayne railway main track.

Murad Boy In Hiding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—Murad
Boy, formerly imperial commissioner of
the council on the public debt, has
taken refuge in Cairo and has been con-
demned to death for alleged treason.

Princeton Professors on a Tour.

PRINCETON, Feb. 19.—President Pat-
ton and Prof. West have left on an ex-
tended tour of the principal cities of the
west, where they will attend the alumni
dinners of the Princeton clubs.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City,
Ill., was told by her doctors she had con-
sumption, and that there was no hope
for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's
New Discovery completely cured her, and
she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas
Eggers, 129 Florida street, San Fran-
cisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, ap-
proaching consumption, tried without
result everything else, then bought one
bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and
in two weeks was cured. He is natu-
rally thankful. It is such results, of
which these are samples, that prove the
efficacy of this medicine in coughs and
colds. Free trial bottles at Baltzly's
drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to
regulate the bowels and kidneys will find
the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This
medicine does not stimulate and contains
no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts
as a tonic and alterative. It acts mild-
ly on the stomach and bowels, adding
strength and giving tone to the organs,
thereby aiding nature in the perform-
ance of the functions. Electric Bitters
is an excellent appetizer, and aids diges-
tion. Old people find it just exactly what
they need. 50 cents per bottle at
Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains,
corns, and all skin eruptions, and positi-
vely cures piles, or no pay required. It
is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction,
or money refunded. Price 25c. per box.
For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

A Strong Bill Reported to the Senate
by Senator Lodge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Lodge,
chairman of the committee on immi-
gration, has reported a bill from that
committee for the restriction of immi-
gration. The bill provides for the ex-
clusion of all persons who are so ignor-
ant as to be unable to read and write
any language. Senator Lodge pre-
sented a written report on the bill in
which he says:

"This measure if adopted will exclude
a large portion of the present immigra-
tion and with few exceptions will toll
exclusively on the most undesirable por-
tions of immigration alone. No mea-
sure can be devised which will let in ab-
solutely everyone who ought to come
in and exclude every immigrant who
ought to be shut out, but the percentage
of desirable immigrants who would be
excluded by this bill would be reduced to
the minimum."

BLACKBALLED ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A Lawyer's Speech Bars Him From the
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—The Cleveland
chamber of commerce has blackballed
the name of Andrew Carnegie, which
had been proposed for honorary mem-
bership.

Before the vote was taken L. A. Rus-
sell, a leading attorney made a speech,
saying that he had been led to suspect
Mr. Carnegie made his fortune because
of tariff protection, and he also sus-
pected from what he had read of the
Homestead strike that he was an op-
pressor of the poor. Unless somebody
could convince him to the contrary, he
would vote against admitting Mr. Car-
negie to membership. Five blackballs
were voted—the constitutional number
required to debar an applicant.

Taylor Calls Spain to Order.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Hon. ad-
ministrator of the United States minis-
ter, Mr. Hannis Taylor, has addressed a
curt note to the government demand-
ing explanations regarding the address
delivered before a geographical society
by Senor Conyas, who commanded the
cruised Santa Maria sent over by Spain
to the Columbian exposition, giving his
impressions of his visit to the United
States.

The Wife Burned to Death.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—Fire has
destroyed the farm house of Charles
Gildmeister at Hinton Place, River-
ton. Mrs. Gildmeister returned to
the house for some valuable papers and
money, and was burned to death. Mr.
Gildmeister was so badly injured that
he can scarcely recover.

Prominent Man's Terrible Death.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—While Mr.
Alfred Whitaker, recently chairman
Democratic county central committee
and a very prominent business man of
Cleveland, and his two sons, Dana and
Don Cannon, were driving in the vil-
lage of Bedford, a Cleveland, Canton
and Southern fast mail train struck
their cutter, hurling Mr. Whitaker a
distance of 50 feet and killing him in-
stantly and inflicting probably fatal in-
juries on Dana, Cannon and serious
injuries on the driver, John Rich.

Daughter of an Ohio Sheriff Caught.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—The
18-year-old daughter of B. D. Yaw,
sheriff of Perry county, O., has been
arrested at the C. & O. depot here on a
telegram from her father, saying that
she had run away to meet an Ohio ex-
convict, Dr. Lehn. Her father, who re-
sides in New Lexington, O., will arrive
to take his daughter back home. She
had a ticket through to Staunton, Va.,
and telegraphed her lover, notifying
him of her arrest.

Gear Must Stand Trial.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19.—Ex-Senator
Gear's demurrer to the indictment,
charging him with soliciting a bribe of
\$200 from Representative Plummerfeldt
during the Plummerfeldt election
contest, was overruled by Judge Pugh.
It has not been settled when the case
will be assigned, but Prosecutor Dyer
said that one of the senatorial cases
would be begun this week and would
precede the Columbus sewer cases.

Smalley's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The senate,
in executive session, confirmed the no-
mination of Mathias A. Smalley of Ohio
to be marshal of the United States for the
northern district of Ohio.

Reunited After 34 Years.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 19.—Mrs. E. H.
Bowne of Hartford, Conn., has just
been reunited to her husband in this
city after a separation of 34 years.
Bowne had been missing since the war.

A Chance For His Life.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The court
of appeals has ordered a new trial in the
case of Michael Corey, who is under
sentence to be electrocuted at Auburn
prison for the murder of James George,
a half-breed Indian.

Another International Chess Match.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Lasker, Steinitz,
Tschigorin, Tarrasch and Pillsbury have
agreed to play the international chess tourna-
ment, to be played under the auspices
of the German Chess association at
Nuremberg in July.

A Crazy German's Crime.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.—Crazed with
jealousy because his wife and son had
left him, Franz Michael Schwab, a Ger-
man laborer, 66 years old, visited the
home of his married son Bernard, killed
his wife and shot Bernard and a baby
grandchild. He was arrested. He is
believed to be insane.

Dillon the Irish Chairman.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The members of
the Irish parliamentary party have
elected Dillon chairman to succeed
Justin McCarthy.

Seaton Quits Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Thomas Sex-
ton, anti-Parnellite, has resigned his
seat in parliament.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

New Yorkers Take Up the
Arbitration Movement.

DR. DEPEW FRAMES RESOLUTIONS.

They Provide For Permanent Arbitra-
tion Between United States and Eng-
land—National Conference to Be Held
in Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A meeting of
prominent citizens of this city and
Brooklyn has been held at the residence
of Mr. William E. Dodge. The meet-
ing was called by Mayor Strong, Gen-
eral Bristol, Bishop Potter, ex-Chief
Justice Daly, Hon. Seth Low and Mr.
Dodge for the purpose of forming a
committee of representative citizens of
New York and Brooklyn to co-operate
with similar committees, which have
been already established in Chicago,
Washington, Philadelphia and other
prominent cities in the United States,
whose object is the calling of a national
conference in the interest of inter-
national arbitration between Great
Britain and the United States.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew proposed
the following preamble and resolutions,
which were adopted:

Whereas, The "true grandeur of na-
tions" means the arts of civilization, jus-
tice secured by statute and magnanimity
inspired by good will, which conditions are
always marred by the wasteful, bitter
violence of war; and

Whereas, The United States and Great
Britain, akin in language, jurisprudence
and legal methods, are already accustomed
to arbitrate their disagreements and have
explicitly declared themselves in favor
of such arbitration—congress by the action
of both house in 1882 and the house of com-
mons by its vote in 1883; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly desire such
action by our national legislature and the
executive as shall make permanent pro-
vision for some wise method of arbitra-
tion between the two countries, it being our
hope that such a step will ultimately lead
to international arbitration throughout
the civilized world.

Resolved, Accordingly, that measures
be taken in the interest of such arbitration
and in concert with like committees from
other cities for the convening in the city
of Washington of the earliest practicable
date of a conference of citizens, representa-
tive of every portion of the country without
distinction of party or creed.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize
the action already taken in this direction
by representative citizens of Chicago,
Philadelphia and other cities and that we
rely on their vigorous co-operation in
proving the success of the proposed
national conference.

Mr. Depew said that the international
arbitration embracing all the nations of
Europe was impossible at the present
time, but he claimed that between
Great Britain and the United States it
was not so. The question was being
carefully considered by both religious
and commercial bodies in Great
Britain, and it was very probable that
the Liberal party would embody it as a
plank in their political platform.

In conclusion, Mr. Depew said: "In
our own country, I think, as this move-
ment progresses, it will develop that
perfect unanimity exists on this
subject, and before long the universal
peace which the church has been pray-
ing for for 2,000 years will be re-
alized."

Bishop Potter, Hon. Chauncey M.
Depew, J. C. Caldwell, Henry E.
Howland and W. E. Dodge were ap-
pointed as delegates to a meeting in
favor of arbitration to take place in In-
dependence hall, Philadelphia, on Wash-
ington's birthday, with power to add to
their number.

A SLAP AT MANDERSON.

Senator Thurston Makes a Peculiar Speech
Favoring McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19.—The McKin-
ley club entertained with a banquet
last night representatives of the McKin-
ley clubs in Nebraska. Senator Thurst-
on said he had nothing to do with the
organization of the McKinley clubs, but
was anxious to see Nebraska Republi-
cans free to exercise their choice for
president. He thought eight of every
ten Nebraska Republicans preferred McKin-
ley.

Said he: "I only ask that the friends
of McKinley see to it that the will of
the majority is not thwarted; to see that
every candid late for delegate honestly
announces his position, and above all I
ask that the Nebraska delegation shall
be selected in such a way that it cannot
be used for bait."

This speech is very significant follow-
ing the announcement of the candidacy
of Senator Manderson of this state.

A Person Arrested and Fined.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—Rev.
Jesse Rosberry, a minister of this
county, has been arrested in Central
City, while en route to the cemetery in
a funeral procession. Rosberry pulled
a bottle of whiskey from his pocket and
took a drink, which he said the physi-
cians had prescribed for him during the
cold weather. He was fined \$10, and
given a rigid lecture by Mayor Hall,
after which he drove to the ceme-
tery, where he conducted the funeral
services.

Russia Behind the Rebellion.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—Information has
been received from Korea that a Rus-
sian force supported the king of Korea
in killing the Korean ministers. The
new cabinet members of Korea, it is
added, are wholly puppets in the pay of
Russia, and it is not doubted in certain
circles that the whole coup was directed
from St. Petersburg.

Killed One and Wounded Another.

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 19.—Carry Holly,
a farm laborer, has shot and killed
James Combs and badly wounded Nick
Combs, on Old Buck creek, in Breathitt
county.

Empress Receives Mrs. Runyon.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Empress of
Germany has received Mrs. Runyon,
widow of the late United States am-
bassador in an audience of condolence.

MORE LONG DISTANCE FIGHTING.

Corbett and Fitz Pay Respects to Each
Other by Telegraph.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 19.—Fitzsimmons
has received the following telegram
from Corbett at Chicago: "I read in the
papers that you said I was a cur.
The next time I see you I will make you
take it back, like I did before."

Julian sent the following reply: "All
right, chappie. Get yourself in good
condition and get down here quick, but
mind you, get yourself in better condi-
tion than you were at Hot Springs.
Fitzsimmons will put you out of exist-
ence the very next day after he places
Maher among the has-beens."

Fitzsimmons says he will whip Maher
and become champion, and then give
Corbett a chance to win it back.

Back Country declares Maher will be
in the ring on Friday; that he thinks
Peter will be in reasonable shape then
so far as his eyes are concerned. Dr.
Gandell declares that while Maher may
be should not attempt to fight under
a couple weeks. Should the men fight
the battle is expected to be a short and
sharp one. It is the plan of the Maher
party, if they must fight, to send their
man after Fitzsimmons with a rush
in the hope of getting Fitzsimmons on
the go, and landing him by a fortunate
blow early in the proceedings. It is in
fact about the only hope the ill-condi-
tioned man has.

Later reports from Las Cruces are to
the effect that one of Maher's eyes is
entirely well and that the other is prac-
tically free from inflammation. He has
begun to train again. It is announced
that he surely will be in condition to
enter the ring on Friday.

BANK ROBBERED IN DAYLIGHT.

A Cashier in San Francisco Shot At—The
Robbers Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Three
masked men entered the Market Street
bank, a small institution in the Spreck-
els building, shortly after 10 a. m., and
ordered Cashier Hopkins and Book-
keeper Hayhurst to throw up their
hands. Hopkins, who was at the counter,
refused and one robber fired, a bullet
passing his head but striking neither
official. The robbers then climbed
through the hole in the wire screen at
the cashier's window and seized the two
bank officials and hustled them into the
vault.

A piece of carpet caught in the door.
Hastily dumping a pile of gold on the
cashier's counter into a sack, they
escaped. Although market street was
crowded with passing people, the rob-
bers made good their escape. It is sup-
posed they secured only \$500.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Black Snow Falls in Chicago and Neigh-
boring Places.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"Black snow"
was a novelty enjoyed by this city last
night. Between 6 and 7 o'clock there
was a fall of a couple of inches.

The weather bureau officials and
other supposed good experts were at
first inclined to attribute the phenom-
enon to local atmospheric conditions,
in combination with the smoke and
grime of the city. Advice, however,
that the same results were observed in
the suburbs, 35 miles distant, upset all
such explanations.

The black snow also fell in Eastern
Iowa, Southern Wisconsin, Northern
Illinois and Western Indiana.

Terrorized by an Earthquake Shock.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Feb. 19.—An
earthquake shock, which was preceded
by deep subterranean rumblings and
alarms, has been experienced here.
The inhabitants were terror-
stricken until the noises ceased.

Cleveland to Be Heard From.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mr. E. C. Ben-
edict, the personal friend of President
Cleveland, says: "Mr. Cleveland will
answer the third term question very
distinctly at a no distant day. He will
not keep the Democrats waiting."

Railroad Wreck in Vermont.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Feb. 19.—A
broken rail on the Rutland division of
the Central Vermont railroad has caused
a serious wreck. About a dozen persons
were injured, four of them being seri-
ously hurt.

Amelie Rives Marries a Prince.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Feb. 19.—
Amelie Rives Chamber and Prince Pierre
Tchoubatzky, a Russian nobleman, have
been married at "Castle Hill," the
home of Colonel Rives, father of the
authorities.

Clara Barton in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—Miss Clara
Barton, president of the American Red
Cross society, has arrived here and is
organizing a system for the distribu-
tion of relief to the suffering Ar-
menians.

The Weather.

Cloudy and threatening with light
snow; warmer; southerly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

George D. Fenn, 60 years old, of the old-
time insurance firm of Hovey & Fenn,
Boston, has died of apoplexy.

An examination of the steamship St.
Paul, at Newport News, showed that the
hull was not damaged in the least.

Indianapolis advises that ex-Presi-
dent Harrison declines to go to St. Louis
as a delegate-at-large from Indiana.

Reverend Prickett of East Medford, N. J.,
cut his throat with a razor while lying in
bed. His two children witnessed the deed.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has re-
ceived a pardon from the government for
her

BIG RAILROAD PROJECT

The W. & L. E. Likely to Become a Trunk Line.

WALL STREET FULL OF TALK.

President Blair Says that Nothing Has Been Done Respecting a Valley Terminal Contract—The C. L. & W. Has a Big Damage Claim to Fight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Wall street is full of rumors regarding the future of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. There was talk about transferring certain steel works from Pittsburgh to Huron, of erecting large and new steel plants at the latter point, and of the Wheeling road absorbing several of the small Ohio roads to form a new trunk line to Chicago via Pittsburgh. Whether or not the Brice-Thomas syndicate will be in the deal is not known, but there are those here who are watching the developments and building of the new Pittsburgh & Eastern with a good deal of interest. It is not likely that Mr. Carnegie is in the Wheeling & Lake Erie, although his name is coupled with that of Ex-Congressman Tom Johnson, in the rumors here. Johnson was only the other day elected a director in the road, and being a big iron and steel manufacturer it is not at all likely that he would favor any narrow policy as regards new rails. It is also stated that the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling may come into the new arrangement. There is something big on the tapis, and Pittsburgh may one of these days find itself a way station along a newly opened trunk line.

A CLEVELAND STORY.

President Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, remained in Cleveland, Sunday, but said he had done nothing in the way of arranging traffic agreements with President King, of the Valley Railroad Company. "I came to the city on an entirely different business, and Mr. King is here on business of his own. We have not had a word of the subject of traffic arrangements. That is a matter of slow growth, you know, and there is really nothing to say on the subject at present. I know of nothing now that I can give out."

A NEW TREASURER.

At a meeting of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad directors, held at New York Friday, H. T. Sandford was elected treasurer of the road, vice W. A. Shoemaker resigned. Mr. Sandford has been cashier in the treasurer's office for some time, and has been in the service of the company ever since its organization.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

Facts and Figures For Warm and Weary Taxpayers.

CANTON, Feb. 17.—The report of the county commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1895, contains, in addition to the points already published, the following information:

Disbursements — Poor, \$31,952.62; bridge, \$66,788.78; children's home, \$10,403.81; sheep, \$9,440.34; buildings, \$169,193.62; indebtedness, \$33,654.07; workhouse, \$14,709.58; agricultural society, \$22,000.

Here are some items of expense: Stationery and supplies for county officials, \$3,456; coal, \$1,488.57; boarding prisoners, \$2,507; fees and expenses for conveying patients to Toledo state hospital, \$2,582.04; H. P. Holman as court bailiff and janitor drew \$78.26 from the county treasury. J. S. Smith, janitor, was paid \$643 for services. Coroner McGuire and his predecessor were allowed \$1,317.85 fees for the fiscal year. The infirmaries directors were paid as follows: T. C. Putnam, \$319.40; William Shaffer, \$233.26; Henry Bixler, \$205.43. The law librarian drew \$58.35 pay. Prosecuting Attorney Bow's salary and allowances were \$2,798.39. Recorder Reed received \$1,188.50 for indexing records.

Auditor Loicht's salary was \$2,882.80, and his fees and allowances aggregate \$3,869.03 more. Clerk O. M. Coken's fees and allowances received were \$2,414.22. The allowances and fees of Probate Judge Wise were \$1,539.89. Both of these officials, and some of the others, receive fees direct, of which the commissioners' report takes no account. The witnesses and jurors in the common pleas courts cost Stark county \$9,094.36. Rent for rooms and county offices footed up \$3,591.69. The Central Union Telephone company charged \$329.67 for rental of phones. The assessors of the county were paid for services \$1,676.25.

From the poor fund county physicians were allowed \$1,924.41. Of out door relief furnished to poor the largest amount paid was to Perry township, \$1,978.08; the smallest amount to Plain township, \$9; and Sugar Creek next, \$17.28. It cost the county infirmaries \$3,553.31 for groceries and \$2,885.22 for beef cattle. The balance on hand in the poor fund was \$10,144.76.

New bridges, repairs to old bridges, fills, etc., cost Stark county \$65,788.78. The receipts in the same fund were \$57,565.53, making a deficit of \$8,203.25 at the time the report was filed.

The building fund has been large. The disbursements were \$169,193.62, while the receipts were but \$151,077.04. The deficit of \$18,116.58 was provided for by overdrafts.

The workhouse of the county has taken in all during the year from the county funds, including a previous overdraft, \$29,667.59. The overdraft checked up September 1 last was \$1,225.68. The principal items of expense at the workhouse were: Superintendent's salary, \$1,265.26; matron's salary, \$200.25; secretary, \$314.10; guards, \$2,960.01; stationery and supplies, \$2,217.11; light, \$1,361.08; bread, \$189.21; electric heat, \$301.20; repairs and implements, \$1,371.47.

Including an overdraft of \$28.37 brought forward from September 1, 1894, the election fund expenditures for the year ending September 1, 1895, were \$3,619.56. The principal items are: T. F. Turner, salary, \$222; J. A. Rice, \$116.65; H. R. Rex, \$500; W. H. Smider, \$750; P. J. Burnower, \$625; A. McGregor, \$333.35; R. T. Tonner, \$125; salaries of judges and clerks, \$2,269.51; stationery and supplies, \$1,405.78. The overdraft at the time of report was \$202.18.

During the fiscal year bonds amounted to \$18,000 were redeemed and interest on bonds in the sum of \$15,654.07 was paid. There was a balance of \$13,307.45 on hand September 1, 1894, to which was added the tax collection of \$19,504.20. Deducting the expenditures there was an overdraft in this fund September, 1895, of \$742.42.

OPPOSED TO THE INCREASE.

A Citizen Discusses Some County Affairs of Interest.

MR. EDITOR: With the present high and discouraging rate of taxation, the low price of farm products, business interests in a depressed state, multitudes out of employment and many, perhaps, who do not know where the next day's dinner is to come from, it would seem untimely to be agitating the proposition of raising the judges' salary from \$2,500 to \$3,500 or \$4,000 a year. At the present salary the crop of candidates before each election is ample, the compensation double that of equal ability and talent in other equally useful vocations with that of law. There being an ample supply of candidates, it would seem folly for the people to run up the price of public service against themselves when the necessities of the times call for economy in expenditures, and is contrary to the commonsense principle of supply and demand. When the necessity arrives for securing better legal ability, then perhaps will be the time to pay the price, but now "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

If the judge's compensation is relatively below that of other county officials let them be reduced proportionately, instead of tightening down the screws upon the industries of the people, whose servants of late, in utter disregard of their expressed wishes, have arbitrarily usurped and been in the exercise of strained authority, naving the favor of corruption in the matter of the court house enlargement, and behold we have a model of architectural ugliness unveiled by crude affectations of Greek art, costly veneering inside, and a debt of two hundred thousand dollars saddled upon us.

We have a rich county; wealth developed from the primeval forest by laboring men in the field, on the farm, in the workshop and in the mine, to which the "bar," whatever may be its more or less useful or ornamental qualities, have never contributed a dollar, yet for its own pleasure and aggrandizement (certain members of it) do not hesitate to increase taxation upon the workingmen of the county, by whose labors and nous else, all its wealth is derived.

TURN TO THE PEOPLE.

Gentlemen of the Marquette Club, and my fellow citizens, let us cherish the principles of our party, and concentrate ourselves anew to their triumph. We have but to put our trust in the people; we have but to keep in close touch with the people; we have but to hearken to the voice of the people, as it comes from every quarter; we have but to paint on our banners the sentiment the people have everywhere expressed at every election during the past three years, "Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity," to win another most glorious and decisive national victory.—McKinley.

WHEN CRANK MET CRANK.

Cokey met Tillman and found his idol had feet of clay. It is, indeed, unfortunate that these two demagogues should not love each other, but it is an indication that even in the cranks' paradise all would not be a love feast.—Philadelphia Press.

If we could trace dyspepsia to its source, it would lead back to our kitchens. In fact, the secret of good health is good cooking. If well cooked, foods are partially digested; if poorly cooked, they are less digestible than in their raw state. If you are a victim of faulty cooking; that is, if you suffer from dyspepsia, the rational cure must be looked for in an artificially digested food, and a food which will at the same time aid the digestion of other foods. Such a preparation virtually rests the tired digestive organs, thereby restoring them to their natural strength.

The Digestive Cordial, as prepared by the Shakers of Mt. Lebanon, is just such a preparation, and a single 10c bottle will convince you of its value. If your druggist doesn't keep it, he will be glad to get it through his wholesale house.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merits. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

The Onward March.

Of consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason there is complete recovery and cure. Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce copious bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter) great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops its itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and old sores in two or three days. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches at the right time if you take it when you have a cold or cough. See the point? Then don't cough. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

COLORS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

Avoid Characterless Coloring—Employ Strong Contrasting Colors—A Few Rules.

In painting house or barn, take into account natural environment. Surrounded by trees and shrubbery, the building should be in light colors, as these afford the best contrast with the setting of trees, etc., and look better at a distance. Where the building stands in the open, more subdued coloring may be employed. The reasons for these rules must be obvious. The buildings are required to sustain color relations with the surrounding country, explains a correspondent of The Country Gentleman, and authority for the following:

The so called colonial coloring—pale yellow with white trim—is pretty for a farmhouse of plastered stone or of frame, especially where surrounded by trees. The trim should be as white as possible, the blinds green, and the shutters and doors white. If the roof is shingled, stain it a dull red or brown. In the absence of a knowledge of color, a good color perception is useful, but few possess this gift. Hence a few general rules may not be amiss.

Avoid pale characterless coloring. Employ strong, rich, contrasting colors. A safe rule is to use shades of one color—say the body is drab, then add more amber and some lambblack and a bit of red to make trim color. Lighten body color for slits of blinds and slightly darken it for panels of shutters and doors. Use trim color for stiles and rails (framework) of blinds and shutters and doors, as well as for cornice, corner pieces, etc. That would be what we call good harmony by analogy. By contrast is when we use positive colors, such as red beside, say, green. Shades done in red, look well with almost any color scheme. Venetian and Indian reds, mixed half and half, give a nice sash red and Tuscan red, a darker sort, is a general favorite. The most beautiful red is one used by the carriage painter and known usually as aurora lake. It costs \$1 a pound, though half a pound would do the windows of an average house. Tuscan red gives a good color for blinds, and, like all iron base colors, is quite durable. Blinds are usually difficult to paint a suitable color.

Cold colors are hardly ever as well adapted to surroundings as the warmer colors. And yet cool grays look well in conjunction with other colors in masses. Take a cottage that has natural (structural) divisions. The first story, unless of stone or brick, may be in Tuscan red, the next a leadish gray and the gables a warm yellow. Nothing is prettier than a cottage structure thus painted, and the gray is the most pleasing color of the lot, though massed by itself it proves cold and repellent. Buildings that have no such structural divisions must be painted in one color from bottom to top, excepting of course the trim.

Groups of buildings should be of one color scheme. If the dwelling is in colonial yellow and white then the barn may be in other color and white. The barn, being in the open, must be more subdued in color than the tree surrounded house. If the house is in rather subdued coloring, then the barn may be in iron oxide brown.

High buildings look best with dark roofs; ditto massive buildings. Low buildings look best with light colored roofs. As a rule, the roof sustains no color relation with the rest of the structure, but a dark roof implies heaviness and a light color the contrary; hence the rule above given.

Rolling Soil For Seeding.

To the query, Is it an advantage to roll the soil after seeding? Prairie Farmer replies:

This depends much on the nature of the soil and climate and on the crop seeded. In very many cases rolling the soil after corn has been planted is a decided advantage, especially if the ground is cloudy. On the other hand, rolling after wheat has been drilled in is not only uncommon, but would rarely be advisable. Where grass or clover seed is sown in the spring on land which was sown to wheat or other fall small grain, rolling is often advisable, if the ground is dry enough. Clay soils may be helped by rolling in many cases, or greatly injured if rolled when wet. In the observation of the writer the use of the roller is not increasing in the central western states, various "drags" or "smoothing" implements being substituted for it. Where grass or clover has been injured but not destroyed by "heaving" in the winter, rolling in the spring is often helpful. Assuming that reference is made to seeding with small grain or grass, the probabilities are that rolling before would be preferable to rolling after the seeding had been done.

A Circular Barn With Silo.

F. H. King, writing to Rural New Yorker, says: The circular barn with a silo in the center (described in a report of the Wisconsin station) is a thoroughly practical structure. There is no reason why the frame of the silo itself will not last as long as any other part of the frame of the barn. The silo is so planned and built that the dampness of the ensilage never reaches the standing, which are practically and continuously as dry as any other portion of the barn frame. This being true, there is no danger from rotting. There are now in Wisconsin seven of these circular barns and one at Hill Point, N. Y., built after the plan of the one referred to, each with a silo in the center.

Shelter Belts.

American Gardening very truly says that shelter belts in certain sections are as much of a necessity as they are ornamental to the home. These afford desirable protection from the cold blasts of the north and west and from the hot winds of the south and southwest.

THE SUBSOIL PLOW.

How to Use It as Told by a Kansas Farmer Correspondent.

It is a fact that the soil has become congested by being tilled so long, and it has locked up its storehouse of good things, in great measure, and lost the key. But there is a key that unlocks the storehouse of the soil, greatly to its delight, and brings forth its treasures in great variety. That key is a subsoil plow made on the only principle that can possibly solve the question of removing the deplorable condition and congested state of the under soil throughout the whole western part of the United States. Many farmers are using this key to some extent, but they find difficulties.

Every one knows that a straight pull on anything of heavy draft is very much the best, and every one knows that a horse that goes into the soil nearly to his knees at every step has very discouraging work. But it is very difficult to avoid that when the subsoil plow is used to follow a common plow. Now, I would suggest as a better way to leave the common plow under the shed, and if you do not want to burn off the trash on the surface, and there is a large amount there, put a rolling cutter on the subsoil plow and hitch four horses about as near the center of the beam as possible. If the plow runs too deep, lower the front end of beam on the standard, which you can do in two minutes or more.

Begin at one end of the field, and when you turn at the other end, if you went north on the east side of the field, that furrow would come between the two near horses going back the other way, and so the next bout the furrow would come between the two off horses, so your furrows would be about three feet apart, or perhaps they might be closer. In that way your horses all have good footing all the time, and having a straight pull could run the plow from 16 to 20 inches deep from the surface at one time; then cross plow it in the same way. Your horses would soon learn where to stop to avoid going into the first furrow and the cross plowing would be lighter work. That will give the rain plenty of chance to go into the soil, and thus, being retained in the soil, the moisture will spread through the whole mass and is accomplished with less expense and labor.

Cutting Coarse Fodder.

The Maine station compared the value of chopped and unchopped hay for cows and found no evidence that the chopping had any effect. Cutting corn stover was found advantageous at the Wisconsin station. The Indiana station found that steers made better gains on cut than on uncut clover hay. In reference to cutting coarse fodder Professor Henry says:

There should be a good feed cutter on every dairy farm, useful for silo filling in the fall and for chaffing feed in the winter. All cornstalks should be put through this machine, for then they are in better condition for feeding, and the

coarser portions left uneaten are in good form for bedding and the manure heap. Long cornstalks are a nuisance in the feeding manger, worthless for bedding and troublesome in the manure pile. Many farmers find difficulty in feeding cut cornstalks, since sometimes the cows refuse to eat them. In a few cases we have found that the sharp ends of the cornstalks when cut certain lengths injure the mouths of the cows. When they are not well eaten, the cause is often due to overfeeding or endeavoring to have the cows live on too limited a variety of foods. Keep the mangers clean and feed the cut fodder with care, and usually very little will be left over, and that only the coarsest portion. Experiments at the Wisconsin station show that with the varieties of corn fodder raised there much more of the cut stalks will be eaten than if fed uncut under the same conditions.

Methods of Manuring.

J. W. Sanborn reports from the Utah station the results of tests of different methods of applying barnyard manure. It was made to appear that plowing under six to seven inches deep is preferable to applying as top dressing and that spreading on the surface in the winter is more beneficial than top dressing and harrowing in. Observations on the temperature of sandy loam, unmanured and manured by different methods, showed that the soil was warmest where no manure was applied, next warmest where it was applied wholly on top. Unhoused manure gave slightly better results than housed, but the figures are so close that they are within the limit of error or slight variation. Professor Sanborn says, "The probable facts are that we do not have run enough here to teach the manures to any considerable extent."

In comparative trials of manure from hogs, sheep and horses on wheat and oats, the best results were obtained with the hog manure, although there was little difference in effect between the three kinds.

Solid manure alone proved inferior to the mixed solid and liquid excrement on the same crops. As in previous trials on the sandy loam soil of the station, unfertilized manure gave better results than fermented.

Kaffir Corn.

The following paragraph is extracted from a Kansas letter to the Boston U. S. Investor:

The new Kaffir corn, of which 186,000 acres were raised this year, has proved a boon to farmers, as it has thrived in hot, dry weather, and sandy soil as well apparently as if conditions were more favorable. By some it is considered the salvation of the semiarid region, as it produces liberally, and the grain is excellent for feed as well as a satisfactory flour and meal basis. The farmers are trying now to find an agriculture adapted to the climate and soil rather than to force the old methods, and indications point to success. Had they adopted this plan years ago the prairie states would be far advanced compared with present conditions.

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A 3-piece Bedroom set of Solid Oak bevel Cheval Mirror, One Solid Oak Center Stand, Two Solid Oak Cane Seat Chairs, One Solid Oak Cane Seat Rocker, 20 yards Ingrain Carpet, One 10-piece Toilet set, decorated, **ALL FOR \$35.00** On Payments.

Carpets Have the Floor

An immense floor it is, with lots of room to turn around and see the carpets to proper advantage; good light too, and a stock to choose from in which every carpet need can be met. Some specials just now are 25 pieces new spring styles in Tapestry Brussels, choice colorings, for this week, made, laid and lined. They are the 90 cent qualities, 80 cents on Easy Payments, 75 cents for cash. Another special: All wool Filling, extra super Ingrain, made, laid and lined, 60 cents on Easy Payments; 55 cents Cash.

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MATTHEWS OF INDIANA.

First Democratic Candidate In the Field.

INDORSED BY HIS OWN STATE

He Is Out For the Democratic Nomination.

An Interview With Him at the Statehouse at Indianapolis—How He Looks and Talks—His Views on Finance—Issues of the Coming Campaign Defined.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The recent meeting of the Democratic state central committee in this city brought together a great number of conspicuous Democrats. The night before the meeting was held there was a conference of leading Democrats at the statehouse, and a movement which had been shaping itself for some time came to a climax. It was determined that the committee, at its meeting, should endorse the Hon. Claude Matthews, governor of Indiana, as Indiana's candidate before the national Democratic convention. Governor Matthews opposed this action as premature. He said that while many names were under discussion, no man had become an open candidate for the nomination. This objection was overruled, and the committee, at its meeting, Dec. 11, adopted a resolution declaring Governor Matthews Indiana's candidate. So Mr. Matthews became the first formal candidate in the Democratic field. For this reason I made a pilgrimage to Indianapolis to discover what manner of man Governor Matthews is, and to learn his views on many public questions.

It was a cold, snowy morning when I called at the statehouse by appointment, and the gas logs in the fireplace of the governor's anteroom blazed in a particularly inviting way. The governor's anteroom is a large, comfortable room, at whose windows stand potted palms, cutting off the view of the snowy lawns and the brick buildings beyond them. Neatly ordered bookshelves, and well-filled bookshelves, stand against the walls. Opposite the fireplace are two desks, from which there is a com-



GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

manding view of a severe looking row of chairs with perforated seats. Beyond the desks a door opens into the little room devoted to the governor's personal use. The governor sits in a broad, armed, comfortable chair at a big desk, whose pigeonholes wings swing outward, revealing unsuspected storage possibilities. Besides the desk stands another leather cushioned chair, if anything more comfortable than that reserved for the governor.

The third room in the suite is a long reception room richly but tastefully decorated. In one corner is the plaster figure "Education," a product of Indiana genius, which was conspicuous at the World's fair. The chairs and couches in the room are of red leather or wicker, and the inevitable gas logs blaze in the fireplace, a brass kettle pendant just above them. In this room the governor holds his levees during the winter when the legislature is in session. Here, assisted by Mrs. Matthews, he receives his guests, while a band in the corridor plays, that the young people may dance. There will be no receptions this winter, as the governor lost a son very recently.

Personal Traits of the Governor.

What strikes you first in Governor Matthews is his resemblance to ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio. It does not appear in his published portraits. It crops out in conversation when his face is animated. He tells me many have spoken to him about it.

What next appeals to you is the frankness of the governor's speech. He seems to study his words quite as little as his dress, and there is nothing artificial in the black cutaway coat, the standing collar and the narrow black tie which are the noticeable features of the governor's attire. He has a face of healthy fullness. A thin mustache of black, just turning gray, half shades a mouth of moderate firmness. His hair, parted at the side, is brushed back from a broad forehead.

The governor is of a nervous, active disposition, and during my long interview with him he changed his position at least once in five minutes.

I asked Governor Matthews to tell me what the chance was of Indiana sending a free silver delegation to the Democratic convention.

"I think it is not likely," he said. "The delegation from Indiana, I have no doubt, will favor a compromise which will lie between the wishes of the extremists of the party. Personally I am opposed to the single gold standard, toward which the present administration is drifting. The sentiment in favor of the single standard in our state is almost wholly confined to the little which may exist in the financial centers like Indianapolis. In the interior of the state feeling is divided between bimetalism and free silver coinage. Personally I favor bimetalism. I am opposed, too, to the retirement of the greenbacks and the contraction of the currency by \$300,000,000 unless we have something satisfactory to take the greenbacks' place. I sympathize entirely with congress in its objection to substituting gold bonds for coin bonds. It would establish a bad precedent and would be a step in the direction of the purely gold standard."

"Do you think Ohio and Kentucky will

send silver delegations to the national convention?" I asked.

"I went through Ohio making speeches for my friend Campbell in his last campaign," said the governor. "I was in the state only five days, but I spoke in two places each day, and I moved about over the state a great deal, so I had a fair chance of judging the sentiments of the people. I believe they favor silver coinage in spite of the action of the convention."

"All through that Ohio trip," continued the governor, "I felt sure Campbell was beaten, but did not expect such a majority. I saw so many indications of it in remarks dropped here and there by men I met. For example, I heard more than one man say: 'Well, I suppose if we win we have another senator from New York.' It was said with a laugh, but there was something in the manner of the saying that indicated disaffection. I told Campbell the result was doubtful, but he seemed quite sanguine. It was the same way in Indiana. In Ohio there were fine audiences, but little enthusiasm. In Indiana we had no reason to complain of the number of people at our meetings, but here, too, there were signs of disaffection. I heard a great many people say: 'Well, if the president of the United States can't go over to New York to register, I don't see why a common voter like me should take the trouble to go to the polls.' Many little things of this character indicated indifference, a thing to be most dreaded in a campaign. And so it was that we were beaten by the stay at home vote. That vote, by the way, may be the great factor in deciding the contest next November."

"Most of our people thought they saw a prospect of success in the last campaign. We had a conference just before election at the Bates House here, and they asked me what I believed would be the result. I told them I thought we would pull the state ticket through, and that Hoffman and Bretz would be elected to congress. Breunum, who was there, laughed at the idea that he was going to be beaten. He said he would be elected by a bigger majority than ever. You know the result. We lost even the state ticket, and we did not elect a single member of congress."

Governor Matthews' Political Views.

"Do you think the Democratic party has a good chance of carrying Indiana this year?"

"I believe if we can get the vote out we can carry the state. Normally I believe Indiana is Democratic, but the majority is small, and it takes very little sometimes to change it. That is the reason Indiana is always considered a debatable ground. But if we can get our vote out I think we can always carry the state. Indiana is probably better organized for a political campaign than almost any other state in the Union. The Kentucky state central committee sent a man to Indianapolis last year to learn something of the way we managed a campaign, and he was amazed at the system. We divide the state up by counties, by townships and then by precincts. Then we have a man in each precinct who makes a careful poll of the voters. Every man in the state is registered, and his political sentiments are known. If he moves away, that fact is recorded, and note is made of the man who moves into his house as well as of the place to which the other goes. Both parties do this. No such organization was ever attempted before, I believe, in Kentucky, but it was begun in the last campaign, and I expect to see the party in Kentucky well organized within a few years."

"Are the charges that money is used in campaigns in Indiana well founded?"

"It has been used. I think the first instance of it in a well organized or systematized way was in the campaign made famous by Dudley and his 'blocks of five.' Yes, there is no doubt that Dudley and his \$2 bills were a factor in that fight. Since that time money has been used sometimes."

"By both parties?"

"Yes, by both."

I asked Governor Matthews if the administration influence was being felt here in the financial field. He replied that it was believed the federal officeholders had made some attempts to influence popular judgment, but these had been of little effect.

"I have had a good many letters from Kentucky," he said, "expressing regret that the Democrats of that state followed the administration's financial lead and gave the Republicans a chance to carry the state. They will not do it probably in the next campaign. The administration influence will not be felt seriously in Indiana, but we will come together on some compromise satisfactory to both wings of the party. That is the disposition of the party now, because Democrats everywhere see the necessity of getting together on some good, safe, common ground."

"What do you think the national convention will do on the money question—adopt a plank like that of 1892?"

"Yes, but in such language that it will be not susceptible of the interpretation which has been given to that plank. What we want is more of the western interpretation of the plank of 1892."

"Do you think the tariff will be an issue in the campaign of 1896?"

"Three months ago the tariff was not an issue, but the recent declaration of Mr. Dingley, the leader of the house, that the Republican party proposes to make a thorough revision of the tariff on protection lines if it gets in power makes the tariff an important issue next year. This is a striking evidence of the changes which may come over the political situation and an evidence that the position of the Democratic party is by no means as bad as some good Democrats believe. No one can tell what will develop before November next."

Praise For the President.

Speaking of the possible effect of the Venezuelan matter on the fortunes of the Democratic party, Governor Matthews gave the highest praise to the president. "The message was extremely popular in this state," he said. "The best evidence of that is found in the letters I have received from all parts of the state from men who want to enlist or to raise companies or in some other way to offer their services to the government in case of war. The only criticism I would make, if I made any, is that the president could not have gone farther. I have a feeling that the matter is not one for arbitration; that we ought to have fixed the line between British and Venezuelan territory through a commission in a spirit of justice and fair dealing and then notified England not to overstep it. But Venezuela had forestalled this by her own proposal to arbitrate. We are going to have the same trouble in Alaska before long. England is reaching out there, and the time is coming when we will have to call a halt."

I asked Governor Matthews if he believed the Venezuelan message made Mr. Cleveland any stronger as a possible candidate for a re-nomination.

"I have never believed Mr. Cleveland was a candidate," he replied. "I have held Mr. Cleveland in such high esteem that I would hesitate to think he was a candidate. I know this—that the feeling

against a third term is so deep rooted in this state that if Mr. Cleveland were nominated we might as well give up all hope of carrying it. One of Mr. Cleveland's warmest friends—a man who has supported him through thick and thin—said to me the other day that if the president were nominated he would work and vote against him."

Mr. Matthews speaks very modestly of his own candidacy. "I do not know that it has attracted any attention outside the state," he said, "but it is gratifying to me to know that the people of my state feel like this toward me, and especially to know that there is no division in my party. The cordial unanimity, free from factional feeling, is gratifying. I have not fixed my thoughts on the matter with great or sanguine expectations, so there will be no bitterness, no heartburnings, if nothing comes of it. I am human, and I could not fail to appreciate this great honor if it came to me. But I have not set my heart on it as an active aspirant. One thing, however, I know—I would not take the second place on a national ticket even if I were sure of election. I would not care to be standing around barefoot for four years, waiting for someone's official shoes, and that is about the occupation of one in that position."

Discussing the coming campaign with Governor Matthews, I asked him if he was likely under any conditions to be a candidate for the senate. He answered in the negative.

"Mr. Voorhees," he said, "will in all probability succeed himself if the Democrats control the legislature. This depends largely on the decision of the senate by the last legislative session. I voted that bill as unconstitutional, but they passed it over my veto. Now the courts are to pass on it. If it should be upheld, we would have to carry the state by 30,000 to control the legislature."

His Trouble With the Legislature.

Governor Matthews had a hard time with his vetoes last winter. All of them, with one exception, were vetoed by the legislature. The one was a bill depriving the governor of the power to appoint police boards in 14 towns, and this he thinks was the poorest veto in the lot.

"There were some people in the legislature," he said, "who were nominated without any thought that they would be elected, and when they got here the Republican leaders could not control them at all. They even called General Harrison in to reason with them, but it was of no use. Those people were everything I did an attempt to gain political advantage. They even passed over my veto a bill authorizing the establishment of a new superior court, thus giving me the power to appoint a judge when the advantage was altogether in making the appointment."

Fortunately Governor Matthews has no legislature on his hands this winter, but he finds his time very fully occupied with the business of his office. He goes to his desk in the statehouse at 8 to 8:30 each morning and is occupied by official duties until 5 or 6 in the evening. He gives an hour or more to the opening of his mail, all of which passes under his own eye. Important letters he answers immediately. When he has disposed of the urgent mail, he disposes of people in the anteroom, most of whom come to see him on matters pertaining to the various state institutions, and about pardon cases. There is a class of lawyers who live on pardon cases, and who make the governor's life a burden. These attorneys persuade the friends of prisoners in the penitentiary that they may obtain pardons for them, and they prepare briefs and petitions to present to the governor in cases which they know to be utterly hopeless. To stop this practice the governor notified the prisoners that their cases would receive as much attention when fortified with the facts as if presented by the best attorneys in the state.

He Suffers From Stage Fright.

I asked Governor Matthews how he liked campaigning.

"I could tell you," he said, "of the time when I made my first speech, when my knees knocked together and I would have given \$500 to be somewhere else. Well, I have never recovered from that feeling on fire. I always suffer from embarrassment when I am about to make a public speech. If it is a short speech, I hardly finish it before I have recovered from my fright. I suppose my embarrassment is due to the fact that I have spent my whole life on a farm. Life on a farm, owing to its isolated nature, is not conducive to public speaking or to ease of expression. One comes in contact with fewer people there. The life is quiet, rather more meditative, and it is constant contact with other men which brightens the wits and sharpens the tongue and gives easier, readier expression. I entered public life very unexpectedly. Only three weeks before the nominating convention of 1892 a conference of leading Democrats—Gray, McDonald and others—telegraphed me at my farm near Terra Haute to come to Indianapolis."

"There they proposed that I head the ticket that year as a candidate for secretary of state. The proposition was wholly unexpected. I had never been in office before, with the exception of one term I served in the legislature, and with this one term I was satisfied. I told them I would like to consult my wife before accepting, as it meant a great change in our life. I consulted her and found she was not only willing but anxious to have me take the nomination. I accepted it and was elected. Two years later I was a candidate for nomination as secretary of state. The second term is usually conceded, but three weeks before the convention I was induced to announce my name as a candidate for governor. Yes, I have liked the experience. The campaigning has been the most disagreeable part of it. I am not a candidate for re-election. Our constitution forbids re-election within four years. If I am to retire to my farm at the close of my present term of office, no one will return more cheerfully and contentedly and more grateful to his party for the honors which it conferred."

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Generous.

Jack Ford—Did you see that girl out there?

Frank Wilcox—I noticed that she didn't bow.

Jack Ford—And yet I saved her life.

Frank Wilcox—How?

Jack Ford—We were engaged, and finally she said she'd rather die than marry me, so I let her off.—Pick Me Up.

Telephones In Honolulu.

Honolulu is decidedly progressive in an electrical way. The telephone is so much more general use there than with us. It is looked on as a household necessity, not as a luxury. Everybody uses it. Much of the shopping is done by telephone. In one case a butcher calls up all of his customers every afternoon and takes their orders for the next day.

NEW YORK PURVIEW.

Edith Sessions Tupper Visits an East Side Market Place.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—New York is a city made up of small cities. Eighth avenue is a town by itself. Fifth avenue is a little world all its own. One might go on stating illustrations indefinitely. Perhaps these divisions are more marked on the east side. Mott street is the colony of Chinamen and Mulberry the home of Italians. Baxter is tenanted by Jews.

But perhaps the fact that this big town has many faces is realized as much on a Friday morning in Hester street. Here, beginning at Orchard street and running east to Suffolk, is the weekly market of the offscouring of the old world.

The rain was coming down in torrents when the writer stopped into this market last Friday morning. As a rule, the street is so blocked with push carts that it is impossible to pick one's way through the throng, but this morning the police had been uncommonly lively, and the street was fairly open. But the scene was chaotic, squalid, picturesque. The pavements were packed with a crowd that overflowed into the street vending wares. Every woman in the market, with the exception of the writer, wore a shawl over her head.

In the Hester street market you can buy fish, three for 5 cents; apples, a cent a piece; diseased cranberries, a cent a pint; pumpkins, 1.5 cents a loaf. Twenty-five cents would provide a banquet at a Baxter or Norfolk street point of view. The food is horrible to look at, and the remembrance of it intensifies seriously with your meals for a day or so. Great clothes baskets filled to the brim with their bread—round loaves of pumpkinnickel—were set right down in the mud and slime of the street. The fish, the refuse of Fulton and Washington markets, was in barrels and packing boxes, the fruit in push carts. Interspersed with these commodities were the food clothing shops and sweaters' dens, the little stands at which notions and cheap embroideries were displayed, and the omnipresent suspender emporiums. A great many sperm candles were on sale that day, and the vendors called attention to the fact by checking them bodily together like custards. Very few of the vendors spoke a word of English, the mounted Hebrew gibberish and broken patois making a pandemonium of sound.

It was on my return trip up Hester street that I met an officer standing in a mud puddle and pulling his mustache as he gazed ruefully at the label before



A STREET SCENE.

him. He was an American clear through, he informed me. He has been among these people in this precinct for 13 years. "Look at them," he said as the mortally ragged procession hustled and jostled before us. "Did you ever see a more filthy, miserable looking lot? And yet let me tell you that many of them own tenements and get enormous rentals. They live on this offal and refuse you have seen and appear to thrive on it. And that's the way they save money to accomplish their great ambition, to buy a tenement."

"Are they a disorderly people?"

"Oh, bless you, they will kick up the biggest kind of a row over 5 cents! Scarcely a day passes that some one doesn't come flying after me. 'Bolice, bolice! Come glick! Zwei men killed already.' I hurry to the place, and I'll have to push my way in, to find the entire tenement in an uproar and two stunted men screaming and clawing and scratching like cats. And when I can get order enough restored to find out what they are fighting over nine times out of ten it's a mekel."

"Are they a vindictive class, as a rule?"

"Not when they can do any business. You may insult and abuse them as much as you please if you will buy something. They will only laugh and smile and bow at your threats. But if there's nothing to be gained by this peaceful attitude they will have their revenge."

"Now, after 6 o'clock tonight," pursued the officer, "until 6 tomorrow night you couldn't hire one of these people to light the gas or a fire. Now, do you see that group of women over there? They are all Irish women and have just come around from the station house, where they slept last night, to get a job with some Jew family for tomorrow to do this sort of service."

"And the sweatshops?"

"The sweatshops are a curse to this town," said the officer seriously. "Every morning between 3 and 4 I stop men carrying suspicious looking bundles, but usually find they are only going to work. They work till midnight and begin again at 4. A prominent sweater over in Essex street was telling me the other day what a capital hand he had about the holidays. 'He work two weeks till 1 o'clock and begin again at 4, and he earn mooch money, most hundred dollar.' 'And where is he now?' I asked. 'Vell, do man died,' was the answer."

Such is an outline of a part of New York's great east side. The picture is unpleasant, but it is worth the study and consideration of sociologists and statesmen.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Best Remedy in the World—It Makes People Well.



There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter, Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

Reading for the Home

The Publishers of The Weekly Independent

Have entered into an arrangement, whereby they are enabled to give to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals.

AMERICAN FARMER AND FARM NEWS.

—AND—

WOMANKIND.

The opportunity to procure the three productions will last but a short time, and the opportunity should not be lost.

THE INDEPENDENT CO

MASSILLON, O.

Our STAR Circus Is Coming!

Continuous performance. Don't let the children miss it. Clowns, acrobats and performing animals. Naturally colored, on cardboard. Will stand alone. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of SIX CENTS in stamps. Amuses the children, and makes the mother acquainted with

WILLIMANTIC STAR THREAD.

Send for a set for each of the children. Address WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE

Manufacturer and jobber of

Farm and Household Novelties.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

ADVERTISING EXCHANGE.

Contracts for printing and publishing. Advertising novelties, calendars, etc. &c.

Oldest Established Real Estate and Loan Office in Massillon. BARGAINS IN RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

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All parts of the city. Easy Terms. Perfect Title. Ohio National Building and Loan Association Agency. Sells investment stock and executor mortgage loans

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INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
18 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1893.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

The report of the county commissioners shows that the poor, weary auditor received \$6,751 last year. The clerk of courts got only \$2,414, but received fees from the state, making his total compensation pretty close to that of the auditor. The other county officers were served in somewhat similar fashion. There seems reasonable ground, therefore, for hoping that they can weather the year without going to the poor house. In the meantime the judges, who tower far beyond these gentlemen in the order of talent required for the discharge of their duties, get \$2,500 but want more. There are some people—about 90,000, who think there ought to be a readjustment and equalization, without, however, adding to the total present expenditures.

The fine sarcasm of Mr. Howells's pen has been exercising itself in a recent number of Harper's Weekly upon the Society of Colonial Dames, which has brought itself within the sphere, and beneath the notice of the author, of "Life and Letters" by an act, which, however unworthy, has at least the merit of having proved itself to be an inspiring theme for Mr. Howells, or, as he euphoniously puts it, brought it vividly home to his consciousness. It seems that the Colonial Dames have lately excluded from membership in their society a lady who could offer nothing better in the way of an ancestor than Benjamin Franklin. The newspapers are authority for this statement, and it is to be hoped that if the Colonial Dames, hitherto wandering far from Mr. Howells's consciousness, have any excuse to offer for their action in putting down Benjamin's ancestor, they will immediately proceed to offer it—otherwise the fine atoms into which, by means of Mr. Howells's irony, their dignity and self-esteem have been shattered in the minds of the Howells reading public, will be scattered and lost forever.

The occasional objections one hears to the payment of large sums for the publication of various reports of official character should be considerably tempered in view of the very certain results attendant upon such publications. The case of the county commissioners is one in mind. It appears that the three men involved in the examiners' criticisms withheld that report for the express purpose of persuading the examiners to modify their strictures, fearing their effect upon the public mind. In this case the examiners were not to be persuaded, and the facts were presented to the public before the publication of the report. It is not impossible to conceive of a similar situation, however, when the fees, for reasons of its own, might be unwilling to discover and denounce official wrongdoing, and in such an event, unless the law expressly required publication of damaging reports, the taxpayers would remain in ignorance. There are many reports, it is true, which need no exploitation because they are regular and correct, but the very fact that they are certain to fall under the public eye tends to make them so. The people should pay no bills more cheerfully than those which bring them face to face with the transactions of their servants. The fees for this work are inconsiderable in comparison with the accomplishments.

OHIO CANAL PROJECTS.

When the last congress appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of surveying routes for a proposed canal of larger dimensions than the Ohio canal, to connect the river and the lakes, few of us doubted that the report would be favorable to the enlargement of the present Ohio canal. It turns out that Captain Chittenden, who has had charge of the surveys, is about to report in favor of a route between Sandusky and Portsmouth. Several routes were suggested. There was a Pittsburg plan, one from Cleveland via Massillon to Marietta, one from Toledo to Cincinnati, and finally the one that Captain Chittenden considers most favorable. The government officer declares that it would cost less to build from Sandusky to Portsmouth than to follow any other direction. Whether that route would afford most local traffic is much more doubtful. The present temper of congress is so adverse to any expenditures not absolutely necessary that it will be quite impossible to work up any excitement over Captain Chittenden's report, or any other.

Speaker Reed is said to have determined that this congress shall spend very little money. The word has been passed to the river and harbor committee to bring in a bill for one-fourth of the usual amount, and appropriations are to be made in that proportion wherever possible.

A BRIDGE CONTRACT.

Early last summer THE INDEPENDENT pointed to a proposed new road enterprise, designed for the outskirts of Canton, and on the authority of T. J. Wheel-

er, a resident of that locality, remarked that the commissioners would do well to investigate before letting contracts for the road and bridges, as it looked like a job. Recently the commissioners, the old board having advertised for bids, let a contract for a bridge, which, with its approaches, will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000. THE INDEPENDENT's Canton correspondent says:

"Residents claim that the whole deal is due to the efforts of one man, who alone will be benefited. Upon the opposite side of the creek are located the Berger Manufacturing Company and the Canton Bridge Company's buildings and no dwellings whatever. At Lake street, but a few hundred feet below, the stream is crossed by a substantial bridge and the street leads directly to the manufacturing referred to. The new bridge will be located at the dividing line between the Cook farm and the land to be used for park purposes, and a street will be opened leading directly to the Berger Manufacturing Company's plant. The bridge alone will cost \$7,000, and the abutments and grading will double that amount. Several thousand feet up and down a foot bridge has been constructed and is used by the factory employees. This leads to a street entering Mahoning street and is the only place where the bridge could be properly and economically constructed."

Mr. Wheeler, who lives at 161 Mahoning street, Canton, says:

"I oppose the construction of the bridge and am backed by my neighbors to a man. I am in for an injunction and I know that I could get the support of every farmer in the county if they would but view the ground."

The nascent spirit of reform exhibited by the Canton press might cause an investigation. There may be some mitigating circumstances. The information reaching THE INDEPENDENT has been derived wholly from Cantonians. THE INDEPENDENT is in favor of bridges where bridges are required—it knows of two that it would like to see built to Columbus Heights, but it submits that when the bridge fund is overdrawn by many thousands of dollars and the financial situation looks blue, eagerness to indulge in \$15,000 luxuries ought to be repressed. Is it too late to head off that expenditure?

MR ASHFORD'S LITTLE BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill now pending at Columbus in which Stark county is deeply interested:

A BILL.

To provide additional compensation for the common pleas judges in the first sub-division of the Ninth judicial district.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, that the judges of the court of common pleas residing in the first sub-division of the Ninth judicial district, composed of the counties of Carroll, Columbiana and Stark, shall each receive in addition to the salaries payable out of the state treasury the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) per year, to be paid them out of the county treasuries of said counties in the same manner and at such times as is provided for the payment out of the state treasury, payable in the ratio of one ninth for Carroll, one-third for Columbiana and five-ninths for Stark.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

There are three judges in this sub-division, and by the terms of the bill its passage will cost Stark county \$2,500 per annum, in addition to present expenses. A microscopic examination fails to reveal wherein it decreases expenses in any other direction. If the taxpayers want to go down in their pockets for \$2,500 a year the privilege now awaits them. Messrs. Williams, Wilhelm and Austin will doubtless be accurately informed upon that point.

ANOTHER LOCAL BILL.

Representative Wilhelm is to be asked to introduce a bill into the general assembly, of which the following is the essence:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, that section 807 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended April 24, 1893, be, and the same is hereby supplemented as follows: "That in counties having a population of not less than 84,150 and not more than 84,200, each county commissioner from and after April 1, 1896, shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and in such counties the said county commissioners shall devote to all county duties of the office, and their time to the duties of the office, and the said commissioners shall not receive any additional compensation, directly or indirectly, by way of expense, mileage, or otherwise, except when traveling outside of their said county on official business, at which times they shall be paid the necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, and no more, as itemized statement of which shall be prepared in writing and approved by the prosecuting attorney and probate judge of the county, and paid as above provided."

THE INDEPENDENT has already referred to this bill and publishes the text for the better information of its readers. It does away with the abuses of the fee and expense system such as recently occurred, and in spirit seems to be about the right thing. Whether the salary should be \$1,800 or \$1,500 is a proper matter for discussion. Brief expressions of opinion, if signed, will gladly be published. These subjects are of very real concern to the public, and should be discussed in an open way.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

MASSILLON'S WELCOME

The First Citizen of Ohio Returns to His Own.

A MOST BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Hundreds of Friends From Near and Far Greeted the Hand of Ex-Governor McKinley and Paid Their Respects—Data Concerning the Reception.

The sheltering walls of the Massillon Club should have embraced the utmost corner of the town limits to have taken in all the people whose hearts, if not their hands, welcome William McKinley back to private citizenship in his home county. Thus only physical limitations hedged in the reception given in his honor Monday evening—a reception so happily carried out in its every detail as to leave but one thing to be desired, and that, the presence of Mrs. McKinley, whose attack of the prevailing influenza, brought forth imperative orders from her physician to remain at home. Mr. McKinley arrived very quietly in the afternoon, and went to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds at Five Oaks. Here the reception at the club was preceded by a dinner, to which the following in addition to the host and his distinguished guest, sat down: Messrs. Charles Steese, W. K. L. Warwick, Frank L. Baldwin, Charles A. Gates, Jas. H. Hunt, W. F. Ricks, Charles M. Russell and Robert P. Skinner. The perfect dinner and the informal gossip about great men and events, early incidents in local political life, and bright lights that have been given to the world by Stark county made this occasion as thoroughly delightful as may be imagined.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the receiving party turned towards the club, already illuminated both without and within, and by the time the stream of arrivals had begun to present themselves, stood in line in the north bow window of the drawing room. Introductions were made by Messrs. Ricks and Warwick. Mr. McKinley having at his right and left Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds, respectively. The others who assisted were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Steese, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Baldwin. Mrs. McClymonds wore white satin and diamonds, Mrs. Hunt, brocade with iridescent chiffon, Mrs. Baldwin, black velvet and lavender, Mrs. Steese, white satin and Mrs. Russell the same. Back of the line were the only flowers provided for the occasion, an immense bunch of roses, designed for Mrs. McKinley, and sent to her in Canton. Messrs. James R. Dunn, F. Willard Arnold and Arvine Wales exercised general supervision, representing the club in looking after the comforts of its guests. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Arnold were responsible for much of the detail work involved in preparing for the event, and its success was in no small degree due to their tact and energy.

The club was very simply decorated. Some simulas and a few palms were gracefully disposed, and in the ball room large letters of light proclaimed the word "Welcome."

THE PICTURES.

The walls were hung with pictures loaned for the occasion by their owner. Mr. Collins, of Philadelphia, and for the first time publicly exhibited. These beautiful paintings of priceless value embraced examples of modern art that would attract attention in any American or European gallery. In the reception hall was Vibert's "Cardinal Amateur," the delicate coloring and admirable technique of which possibly won for it the greatest meed of admiration. "The Ford," an impressionist picture by George Luuacs, occupied the west wall, and to the right of the "Cardinal Amateur" was Clay's "Le Soir." In the drawing room a characteristic head by Bonaguer, and the "Two Sisters" by Harlamoff, the Russian painter, held positions of commanding prominence.

The supper room was opened at 9 o'clock, and was in charge of Caterer Bayless. The three billiard tables were loaded with silver, china and candelabra, and salad, sandwiches, olives, cake, cream and coffee were served. Over the stone mantel, surrounded by a drapery of flags, was a portrait of Ohio's handsome ex-governor.

The throng, which at one time embraced a few over 400 soon found the ball room, and the waltzy of the music of the Military band orchestra soon filled the floor with dancers. Mr. Holcomb directed the quadrilles. At the request of Mr. McKinley, who himself became an interested spectator in the ball room as soon as all arrivals had been greeted, Miss Barney, of Cleveland, sang during a brief intermission. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Corinne Barney. The two talented sisters received many compliments. Miss Barney first sang "Farewell," and then, for an encore, "Ben Bolt."

Mr. McKinley proved a most agreeable guest, and seemed to find satisfaction in mingling in a personal capacity with friends old and new, young and gray haired, all of whom joined in expressing the great pleasure it gave them to have him present. All in all it was the most noteworthy event of the sort ever given in Massillon, and it leaves none but pleasurable recollections.

GUESTS FROM ABROAD.

The Canton visitors returned at midnight by special train, taking their famous townsmen with them. The presence of a large Cleveland party was a gratifying feature of the evening. They arrived at 7 o'clock, as the guests of Mr. Walter B. Woodford, general manager of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway. Mr. Carrel, the general passenger agent, joined in making the trip a fast and pleasant one. The distance was made in one hour and forty-five minutes, both coming and going. Mr. Woodford's hospitality was sumptuous.

indeed. The train of four cars was made up of his own private car and similar cars loaned by presidents of connecting lines. Shortly after the invitations were issued, Mr. Woodford sent his own invitations to all those bidden from Cleveland, so far as he could learn. An elaborate dinner was served in each car, enroute, and a supper was similarly served as the company journeyed homeward. When Massillon was reached, they first went to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, and thence to the club.

The checking arrangements for coats, wraps and hats were admirably devised, and the fear that confusion might result proved to be unfounded. It was three o'clock when the last carriage rolled away. Among those present was Mr. Charles McCullough, of Ft. Wayne, a son of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCullough, who came on especially to meet his father's friend, Mr. McKinley.

AMONG THE REGRETS.

One of the centers of attraction was the huge bowl filled with letters of regret. Most of them were of the conventional type, but many contained references to the guest of the evening that made them uncommonly interesting. Although not unusual in form, doubtless the following note excited the most curiosity:

The President and Mrs. Cleveland regret their inability to accept the courteous invitation of The Massillon Club for Monday evening, February 17th, at eight o'clock, Friday, February 14th, 1896.

Executive Mansion. Others who sent acknowledgments of similar import were Governor and Mrs. Bushnell, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Davis, of Minnesota, Mrs. Wm. McKinley, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Magee, Judge and Mrs. Doyle, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kleroy Curtis, Senator Williams, Representatives Austin and Wilhelm, Miss Marion Foster, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Charles Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohl-saat.

At the next annual meeting of the club, Mr. McKinley's name will be proposed for honorary membership, and his name will be the first to be thus enrolled.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Joseph Hoben's Accident and Painful End.

TAKEN TO NORWALK TO DIE.

A Popular Young Wheeling & Lake Erie Brakeman Lays Down His Life in the Zero Weather of Monday Night—Legs and Arm Off and Back Broken.

Another of those distressing accidents that seem unavoidable occurred on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, Monday night, about 10 o'clock, whereby Joseph Hoben, a boy of about 18 years of age, employed as a brakeman, lost his life. When his train reached Clarksfield he was missed, and the cars were backed to Harland, a short distance below, where he was found in great suffering. The brake wheel had pulled off of its spindle as he was twisting it, and he fell under the wheels. Both legs were cut off, one arm, and his back was broken. Although thus mutilated and injured he succeeded in crawling up the bank, and was there discovered and tenderly carried to the caboose by the big hearted railroad men. A quick run was made to Norwalk, and he died a moment or two after his arrival there. His parents lived in Norwalk, and he called that his home, although Massillon was his headquarters. He was a brother of James Hoben, who resides here.

WOMEN WANT INFORMATION.

And Mayor Schott Gives it to Them in a Few Words.

MR. EDITOR: For the benefit of a number of the women of Massillon, will you please say through THE INDEPENDENT, What is meant by loitering on the streets? What the legal penalty is? What the average per annum of men arrested and put in the city prison? And how the time imposed is usually paid?

In answer to the first and second questions the writer is referred to Section 74 of the Revised Ordinances, a portion of which reads as follows: "Any person or persons found loitering about the streets either by day or by night and not having any known place of residence or any visible means of support or not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself or themselves shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$50 or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding 30 days or both."

In answer to the third question Mayor Schott is the authority for the statement that men are never arrested for loitering, the charge usually being the more serious one of vagrancy. Mayor Schott also states that fines imposed upon loiterers are seldom collected and if it is the first offense they are usually discharged with a severe reprimand.

In Our Grandfather's Time

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way. If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, by the use of these little "Pellets" they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. The "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks and kindred derangements of liver, stomach and bowels.

It not only is so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

THE PUREST
THE BEST



MAIL POUCH

PURE
HARMLESS
SATISFYING

NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

TELEPHONE TROUBLES.

Canton Has a Great Many Just Now.

ALL ABOUT THE WIRES.

The Council Wants Free Instruments, and the Bell People Object—The Franchise Declared Null and Void—Court House and County News.

CANTON, Feb. 18.—The city council passed an ordinance last night declaring the franchise under which the Central Union Telephone Company operates its lines in this city null and void. This was prompted by the telephone company recently refusing free telephones to the city officials as was the previous custom. The council now desires to compel the company to place the wires under ground. The telephone company has agreed to furnish free instruments, but in return demand a perpetual franchise. This demand does not meet with favor at the hands of the councilmen.

In the settlement made with the county treasurer, Mrs. Kate E. Aultman pays additional taxes on the following amounts: In 1892, \$34,005; 1893, \$29,470; 1894, \$32,395; 1895, \$31,095. The total amount of taxes paid is \$4,500, of which Tax Inquisitor Bowman receives \$900.

The will of John Cox, of Lexington township, has been filed for probate.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Charles W. Black, of Massillon. Henry Lantz has been appointed administrator.

Mary E. Scaramuzz has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Charles Wetzel, of Massillon.

Otto J. Gippeneimer is the administrator appointed in the estate of Henry Oppenheimer, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph H. Steiner and Emma C. Meibert, of Canal Fulton; John U. Halter and Flora Barnhart, of Massillon.

John F. Clark, aged 65 years, a respected resident of this city, died suddenly on Monday afternoon at his home in North Market street.

CANTON, Feb. 17.—The \$30,000 damage case of William O. Myers against Charles Raynolds, of Canton, was continued this afternoon before Judge McCarry. Mr. Myers brought suit against Mr. Raynolds for alleged alienation of the affection of his (Myers') wife.

Marriage licenses have been granted to J. M. Shaffer and Mervin A. Kackley, of Alliance, and Fred Turke and Bertha Greenwald, of Crystal Spring.

Lawyers Eggert and McLaughlin filed a petition in court this morning in behalf of Church 16, in Tuscarawas township, asking for the appointment of a trustee to hold the title to the church land.

The will of Mary Miller, of Alliance, has been filed for probate.

In the assignment of J. N. Gibson, of Alliance, the assignee has been authorized to compromise claims.

SPIRITS AND SPIRITUALISM.

A Card Addressed to a Lot of Canton Ministers.

CANTON, Feb. 19.—At the request of several Massillon spiritualists, a card addressed to the ministerial association of Canton is reproduced. It is signed by J. W. Underhill, E. T. Bowman, S. H. Rockhill, J. L. Stanley and E. R. Kidd, who say: "We have noted that you are after spiritualism, 'which you believe to be a betrayal of people who have shared in the most sacred sorrows of this present life.' You propose to bring some person who can 'duplicate all the tricks of spiritualism.' These 'tricks' cannot be brought out before the public, nor can they be 'duplicated' by other than spirit power. Now, if you are honest and in earnest in your work of getting 'after Spiritualism,' we can find an able and scholarly gentleman of high social moral standing, and in religion a Spiritualist, whom we can induce to come and hold a fair and honorable debate with you or with any gentleman whom you may select, on the following proposition: Are the phenomena and philosophy of modern spiritualism sustained by scripture, reason and history? We think it can be demonstrated that the same reason why Jesus retired alone to pray, and why he told his disciples, that 'where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in their midst,' will hold good in cases of spiritualists finding 'refuge in a private parlor.' Here it seems to us, is your great opportunity to expose to the people the fraud and to the people the people. We extend to you a polite, pressing invitation to say through the press of this city, whether you will accept the above proposition, so the time and place, for a public debate, may be decided upon."

Harleen Crail has applied for a divorce from Gertrude C. Crail. They were married in Canton in 1892, and have one child. Mr. Crail alleges that his wife has been guilty of gross neglect. She is charged with keeping company with women and men of questionable character, and frequently attended public dances at Meyer's lake and divers other places. She has also committed assaults upon the plaintiff and refused to prepare his meals. Mr. Crail also desires the custody of their child.

Nancy B. Switzerhart has sued Frank and Ira B. Bryan to recover \$284.65, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches, 35c at druggists.

LENT BEGINS WEDNESDAY.

Clergymen Who Will be Here—Rules for Personal Conduct.

Lent began on Wednesday, and it will be closely observed by all good Catholics, Episcopalians and Lutherans. At the St. Timothy's Episcopal church, the Rev. Edward L. Kemp has arranged for the appearance at intervals of the following prominent clergymen: the Rev. F. N. Hall, of Cleveland; the Rev. A. L. Frazer, Jr., of Youngstown; the Rev. F. E. McManus, of Salem; the Rev. C. D. Williams, dean of Trinity church, Cleveland; the Rev. Charles Scadding, of Toledo; the Rev. W. Brashaw, of Alliance; the Rev. J. W. Hawthorne, of Medina; the Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Cleveland; and the Venerable Archdeacon Brown. Rector Kemp has also issued Lenten pastoral, and the following directions:

Withdraw from the world. Give much more time and carefulness to daily private prayer. Single out some special sin or failure for special amendment. Attend, unless absolutely hindered, every week day service. Receive the Holy Communion as often as it is administered. Give freely to the poor and visit them personally. Contribute to the Wednesday and Friday evening offerings, and lay aside by self denial, every day, something to be given on the altar on Easter. Do your utmost to forgive, to be gentle, and too seek reconciliation of anyone at variance with you.

Make devotion your first great duty in Lent, and for every day in it; and for this fast spiritually by real sorrow for sin; mentally—have less light reading and more of God's word and books of devotion; socially, by refraining from ordinary amusements and gaieties; bodily, by real and regular self-denial in meat and drink.

Results to be hoped for: A truer sense of your own position as a sinner; a warmer love for the Lord Jesus who died to save you; a life in so respects nearer to God, and more alive with holy affections.

PHILOSOPHER SHUFELT.

He Propounds a New Problem in Sociology.

When ex-Honorable Officer E. N. Shufelt awoke this morning, at 5:30 o'clock, he was not the complacent citizen of yesterday, but a man with a fixed purpose in life. Like the reincarnated Carl Browne Mr. Shufelt now saw the irregularities of municipal government in all their repulsive immensity. Uppermost in his mind was the question, "Why do justices of the peace and mayors, particularly the former, so frequently release men upon the payment of the costs; why do they not sometimes let the fine stand and remit the costs?"

LITTLE BOY KILLED.

A Gun Accidentally Discharged While Parents are Absent.

CANTON, Feb. 17.—Four-year old John Smith was instantly killed at Middlebranch Saturday evening by a rifle shot. The parents were in the city, the lad being left with his 8-year old brother. The elder brother claims the little fellow accidentally discharged the gun while alone in the house, but neighbors think the elder boy did the shooting.

Pursued by a Demon.

How many suicides, think you, reader, have been committed by persons driven distraught and hunted to the doom by the demon of chronic ill health? Countless. For instance, we know, do we not, that hypochondriasis is a monomania—a sort of minor madness produced by chronic dyspepsia? Again, insomnia, or sleeplessness, often is a result of the reasoning faculties. It is, therefore, of momentous consequence to prevent the arrival of disease at its chronic phase, when it daily and nightly scourges the sufferer to a dangerously uncertain goal. No medicine known to science, as a means of arresting the malady to which it is adapted, exists equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among these complaints are chronic indigestion and insomnia, kidney and rheumatic ailments, constipation and liver trouble. Appetite is improved by the Bitters, the blood fertilized, and bodily substance and vigor increased by it.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
•DR•

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

W. C. Bryant spent Tuesday in Carrollton.

Miss Edith Alden is spending the week in Alliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Graybill are visiting friends in Strasburg.

The pension of George W. Hossler, of Osnaburg, has been increased.

Miss Bessie Doyle, of Toledo, is visiting Miss Karthaus for a few days.

Louis Fritz, of Toledo, is spending a few days with his parents in the city.

Miss Laura Russell left Wednesday morning for Dansville, N. Y., to visit her mother and brother.

John Kerstetter, of Southern Michigan, is visiting his brother, David Kerstetter, who is slowly improving.

Daughters, of Pocahontas, will take the 7:30 street car to attend the banquet and ball at Canton, Friday evening, Feb. 21st.

Oliver Reichard and Miss Minnie Caster were married at the residence of Justice H. B. Sibila, Tuesday evening, Mr. Sibila officiating.

The members of the Silver Leaf Club and their ladies spent Tuesday evening very pleasantly at the home of Miss Fannie McLean, in Canton.

The legislature has enacted a new law empowering probate courts to change the names of persons dissatisfied with their baptismal names on the payment of \$3.

George Doll and his mother, Mrs. Catharine Doll, of Canton, attended the funeral of the late William Rudy, which took place from the deceased's late residence, west of the city, Tuesday afternoon.

James Boyle, who served for four years as private secretary to ex-Governor McKinley, is about to join the latter in Canton, where he will act in a similar confidential capacity during the campaign.

Fireman G. Yust Theis is ill with grip. During the cold spell the Central engine house has been exceedingly uncomfortable. The present method of heating the building renders the place scarcely habitable.

William Rudy, a farmer 72 years of age, died at his home near Stands church, Saturday evening, of dropsy. Mr. Rudy had been a resident of that vicinity for twenty-six years. He leaves a wife and several children.

Advance Agent Seaman, representing Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, is in town today making contracts for the appearance of that organization in Massillon, either in June or July. The aggregation includes 450 people.

The marriage of John Kohlmaier and Miss Martha Wischofski took place Tuesday morning at St. Mary's church, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Maggie Hagan, and the best man, the groom's brother, Joseph Kohlmaier.

Twenty of the Ladies of the Maccabees called at the home of Mrs. Frantz, in Prospect street, Tuesday afternoon, to help her remember her 61st birthday anniversary. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in social chat. Lunch was served at 5 o'clock, after which they all departed for their homes, hoping that Mrs. Frantz's last years would prove as prosperous and pleasant as those now past.

Tuesday being the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Josiah Frantz, she prepared a tempting luncheon in the Rebekah lodge rooms last night as a surprise for the members of that order. The members became aware of the intentions of Mrs. Frantz, however, and the tables were completely turned. With an appropriate speech they presented Mrs. Frantz with a costly shopping bag. The joke was heartily enjoyed by all concerned and the lunch was not forgotten.

Senator Williams, of this county, voted against the House bill increasing the Dow tax to \$350. When the bill reached the senate he favored postponement on the ground that the House had been extremely discourteous in passing the \$350 bill after the senate had committed itself in favor of a \$500 tax, without arranging for a conference committee, the usual method of settling differences. He was still in favor of the appointment of a conference committee in order that the two bodies might come to an understanding upon the proper amount of the tax.

The report of the superintendent of the Fairmount Children's Home for the year ending October 31, 1895 is out. Since the opening of the home in 1875 there have been admitted 959 boys and 657 girls, a total of 1,616. Of the 286 children cared for during the year 30 were sent to parents or guardians, 13 were adopted, 37 indentured, 17 transferred to other institutions, 6 discharged on account of age, and 20 placed out on trial, leaving 124 in the home on October 31, 1895. Columbia county sent to the home during the year 39, and Stark 55. The expenses of the institution for the year aggregate \$13,263.14, leaving a cash balance of \$975.68.

The five members of the Republican central committee, who met in J. E. Johns's office Monday evening, decided upon next Saturday as the date for the next meeting. Then many important matters will be discussed, among them the manner in which the nominations for the various offices will be made. Many think that the caucus should be abolished and applications made by the candidates or their friends to the central committee and thus avoid the nomination of a man to whom the office would not be acceptable. The members of the committee are to ascertain the general feeling of the voters in this matter that it may be settled at the next meeting.

The benefit dance conducted at Music Hall last night, for the benefit of William Penberthy, proved a decided success. Mr. Penberthy's friends turned out in numbers, and quite a few were present from surrounding country and villages. The net receipts of the dance were a trifle over \$65, and the amount was given to Mr. Penberthy today. The only expense incurred was for hall rent and orchestra hire. Mr. Penberthy is sincerely grateful for the donations.

which enable him to resume his business under favorable circumstances. He desires to express earnest thanks to his friends who managed the dance, especially to the local business men and Edward Bamberger, who volunteered his services as prompter. He is greatly improved in health and will resume work within a few days.

A FUND OF MILLIONS.

The Glass Workers to Unite Their Forces.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

A Per Capita Tax to be Imposed Large Enough to Raise the Money—Capital Required to Engage With Capital.

By Associated Press to The Independent

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—A defensive alliance was formed here today by the tint, bottle and window glass workers' unions which is expected to have a decided influence on their future existence. The executive officers of the three unions met and perfected plans that have been under discussion for some time, looking to united action in dealing with the manufacturers. These plans provide for the accumulation of an immense defense fund, to be raised by a per capita tax, which is considerably larger than is usual in labor organizations, said fund to be used in a contest with the manufacturers should there be occasion.

It is not announced what the fund limit will be, but it is understood from a reliable source that it will not be less than \$2,000,000. The per capita, it is said, will be \$1 per month, and as there are in the United States and Canada about 75,000 workers affected by these unions, it will be a comparatively short time until the limit is reached. The sentiment among the officials is that capital must be met with capital, hence the present gigantic movement.

THE NEXT IN MASSILLON

HILLSBORO, O., Feb. 19.—The annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans is being held here. Among those present are City Treasurer W. B. Martin, Col. D. S. Gardner and J. W. Wise, of Massillon. The next state encampment will be held in Massillon. D. Q. Morrow was elected colonel, today.

PASTOR LEGGETT VISITED.

One Hundred or More of His Flock Call Upon Him.

Last night was stormy and cold, but did not prevent a visit of one hundred or more of the United Brethren people to the home of their pastor, the Rev. W. B. Leggett, at 77 East South street. They did not come to say goodbye, or to request his resignation, but judging from the good things in provisions, money and tokens of esteem and good will, it might rather be supposed that they meant that they appreciated his services of the past and were willing he should remain yet a while longer. The parson and family were highly gratified at this large expression of appreciation on the part of their highly esteemed parishioners. Among the many useful articles and household commodities was a photographic picture of the orchestra which rendered such valuable service during Mr. Leggett's meetings recently held in the United Brethren church. The picture is nicely and tastefully framed and is a thing of beauty.

This picture was presented to the parson by Prof. Baer, the leader of the orchestra, and will be kept as a memento of the gracious revival. The parson said these pleasant occasions greatly lighten the burdens of a busy life, and will be remembered with the kindest regards.

A HYDRAULIC WEDDING.

Good Cheer for Everybody at the Martin Resort.

Among many other brilliant social events which marked Tuesday, the last day before Lent, was the marriage of Mr. Charles Augustus Martin and Miss Lucinda Longabaugh, which was solemnized at St. Joseph's church. The groom is the son of Augustus Charles Martin, proprietor of the Hydraulic Summer Resort and Cider Press, while the bride is a comely young woman whose parents reside in North Industry but who, for some time past, has in view her home with the Martin family. The only unpleasant feature of it all is that Mr. and Mrs. Martin will not reside in Massillon, but will take up their residence on a farm southeast of the city.

After the ceremony had been performed the bridal party went to the groom's father's residence in South Erie street, where a reception was given to everybody who chose to come and bestow their congratulations and best wishes on the happy couple. All day long Augustus Charles and his good wife were kept busy receiving the guests. Friends came from Grafton, Canal Fulton and other towns and the bride and groom did little else, but receive congratulations for some hours. At 8 o'clock in the evening it was estimated that 300 people were present. The large hearted Augustus Charles placed his saloon and its contents at the disposal of the guests and numerous and brilliant were the toasts proposed. Dancing began late in the afternoon and the gray streaks of dawn were plainly noticeable when the lights were extinguished and Augustus Charles declared the festivities at an end.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to the Saltzman Drug Co. for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE NEARBY TOWNS.

Incidents of Interest from Many Points.

A CANAL FULTON LETTER.

The Delegation That Visited Massillon—General Manager Woodford's Courtesy Heartily Appreciated—A Big Shipment of Furs—Wilmot Happenings.

CANAL FULTON, Feb. 18.—Joseph Steiner and Emma Meibert were married at half past eight this morning at St. Philip's and St. James's church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Koebler in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Yockey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Focht, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stover, Dr. Jones and F. D. Leggett of this place, attended the McKinley reception at the Massillon Club last evening, and all spoke in the highest praise of the manner in which they were entertained. Through the kindness of Supt. Woodford, the special train bearing the Cleveland guests homeward stopped here for the accommodation of our party. This kindness was highly appreciated.

Mr. J. H. Focht made a flying trip to Chicago last Friday.

Mrs. F. D. Leggett is spending the week in Cleveland visiting her daughter, Mrs. Struggles.

Messrs. Rudy and Daily, of this place, shipped this morning to New York, twelve hundred dollars worth of furs, consisting of fox, coon, muskrat and skunk skins.

Messrs. Vanderhoof and Bliler, the new firm who succeeded Mr. F. D. Leggett, took possession this week. They are wide-awake energetic young men, and we predict for them a successful business.

An interesting series of meetings with a good attendance, are in progress at the M. E. church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Yoder.

WEST BROOKFIELD AFFAIRS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Reinohl attended the funeral of Mrs. Worley at Manchester Sunday.

The entertainment given by St. Barbara's school last evening was a grand success. A lengthy programme was rendered, the music deserves special mention.

The auditorium was so packed that standing room could scarcely be secured. After the literary programme was ended the ladies of the church served free supper to the audience.

Protracted services at the M. E. church are still in progress.

HAPPENINGS AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Feb. 18.—William Kreiling will move near Marshallville about the first of April.

Mrs. E. Deal is very ill at her home east of town.

Clark Spille will engage in the raising of poultry next summer.

Mrs. Eva Agler's eighteenth birthday was observed last Friday by the gathering of twenty-five of her neighbors and relatives at her home.

H. L. Wyandt is assisting Editor Shanover in the Review office.

John and Edward Jones have rented the Deal farm.

Clarence Spille is a clerk in the Alliance postoffice.

Wesley Rungesser is about to buy a small berry farm near Beach City.

Henry Sigrist will farm the farm of W. S. Putman, near the Beidler school house, the coming summer.

Wm. Bander has sold a piece of timber to Muskopf, of Beach City.

Harvey Putman has charge of the engine in the flouring mill.

Beach City is to have a canning establishment. Already about 90 acres of land have been engaged upon which to raise crops, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

LOGAN BACH'S SUCCESSOR.

NAVY, Feb. 18.—The township school board met yesterday afternoon and employed Miss Edith Weimer, of Beach City, to teach the Rockville school, which Logan Bach unceremoniously resigned some days ago.

JUSTICE'S DEEDS.

JUSTICE, Feb. 18.—J. J. Stuck has gone to Columbus instead of Toledo, to see how the representatives are getting along.

The Sunday school convention was a failure, owing to the cold wave.

Charlie Wilhelm is very low with lung fever.

CRYSTAL SPRING ACCIDENTS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 18.—Ernest Fritche has returned home, after spending a few days with Cleveland relatives. Jonathan Beatty is laid up with the rheumatism. Herbrook mine worked two and a half days last week. Millport No. 1 put in four days and North Massillon one and a half. Mrs. R. Krauser is seriously ill, and her recovery is doubtful.

A runaway was caused this morning by the breaking of the single tree of J. Jordan's buggy. The horse became unmanageable and ran away, but was caught later on and returned to the owner somewhat bruised and cut. Luckily none of the occupants of the buggy were injured.

Fred Bremkamp, a miner employed at the Millport mine, had his leg severely squeezed between two cars this morning.

WILL RE-ENTER THE FOLD.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 17.—North Lawrence miners to the number of 150 held a meeting in that village on Saturday evening and unanimously voted against the independent organization. They are desirous of once more being members of the state and national organizations and are dissatisfied with the district independent organization and its officers. Robert Pollock was elected delegate to the district convention to be held in Massillon on February 20th, and in-

structed to vote supporting the United Mine Workers of America organization. It is the belief almost generally at Lawrence that the district organization will be dissolved.

SUING FOR AN OVERWORKED MAN.

WOOSTER, Feb. 17.—W. H. Ally, of Allegheny county, Pa., as administrator of Wm. H. Adams, has filed a suit in Wayne county for \$10,000 damages against the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad. He alleges that the officers of the railway company forced Adams, who was a freight brakeman, to work fifteen hours per day until he became a physical wreck; that Adams was killed while switching cars last November, after he had been on duty for thirty-six hours. The suit is brought for his father, John H. Adams, who is old and infirm.

A TURKEY SHOOT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 17.—An exciting shooting match took place at North Lawrence on Saturday afternoon. The contestants were Mathias Legg and John Wolf. The match was arranged on a wager of \$50 a side at 15 line birds at 18 yards' rise. Legg won by killing 9 out of 13. Wolf killed but 7 in 14 and quit. Fully 300 persons from the surrounding country and villages witnessed the shoot. A number of Massillonians were present.

GOT UP TOO MUCH EXCITEMENT.

GENOA, Feb. 17.—A special programme for next Friday evening. Washington's birthday, has been arranged. A large crowd was present on Friday. The question, "Resolved, That the United States should enlarge its navy and strengthen its fortifications," was shortly and ably discussed by the following: H. H. Gallatin, Frank Doll and Enos Stewart, affirmative; H. Hershey, Chas. Allen and Frank Hanna negative. The decision was in favor of the affirmative. Your correspondent had almost abandoned reporting on account of the crowds drawn to Genoa by the published accounts, and was censured for creating such an excitement.

PIGEON RUN LETTER.

PIGEON RUN, Feb. 17.—Pigeon Run mine has been idle for the past two weeks. The scale was out of repairs and they had an expert seal worker, J. W. Campbell, of Cleveland, working on it. Now it is ready and in good order, and work will resume again.

Richard Thomas visited friends at Canal Dover last week.

Mrs. Norman, who has been sick with the grip for some time, is now better.

President Ratchford has called for a convention to be held on the 26th of this month. We believe that all the mine of the district should be represented at that convention. Many of the miners express themselves as not being satisfied to remain as they now are, divided from the union of their craft. If this question was considered sincerely and honestly without any prejudice, every one would say that we cannot better our condition in this manner, by withdrawing and dividing from the union. The miners of this district always were good union men and we believe that they possess the same good principle yet. We hope that they will reorganize in this coming convention and that peace and harmony will be brought back again, and that we will work together to accomplish the same purpose and try to advance the miners' wages.

COLD WEATHER AT LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL, Feb. 19.—The thermometer stood three degrees below zero Monday morning.

Dave Reinohl visited Uncle Kurtz, of Massillon, over Sunday.

Mr. Rudy, the father of Mr. Davy Newstetter, died on Sunday last and was buried on Tuesday.

The literary society of District No. 1 will celebrate Washington's birthday on Thursday evening.

Matt Legg won the prize in the shooting match last Saturday.

N. K. Bowman made a business trip to Medina last Saturday.

The G. E. top for next Sunday evening is, "What Faith Can Do for Us." D. L. Mock is leader.

John Groff is elected one of the alternates to the Prohibition state convention, which meets at Findlay in April.

The concert given in the high school

The Building-Up

Powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are remarkable. By purifying and enriching the blood and giving an appetite it makes you feel strong and capable of endurance. This is just what is needed at this season. The following is from Rev. Wm. Paddock, Bronson, Mich., formerly pastor of the First M. E. Church at Osseo, Mich.: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and received much help from it. I am very thankful for the building up effects Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in my case, and shall continue to take it." Rev. WILLIAM PADDOCK, Bronson, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. \$1; six for \$5. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cures habitual constipation. 25c per box.

by Miss Heller, reader, and Miss Pratt, soloist, last Wednesday evening, was well attended. Both the performers deserve much praise and commendation.

Lulu Herbst is making an extended visit at Crestline, O.

David Marks spent Sunday with friends in Sippo.

Mr. Danks, building and heating inspector, of Canton, was in town Tuesday, inspecting the heating and ventilating system in the school building. He was accompanied by the jovial and good looking township clerk, J. B. Oyler.

LIVELY NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, Feb. 19.—C. C. Upham, of Canton, was in our village last Thursday, fixing up his fences for the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney.

Miss Emily Doubleday has gone to Akron for an extended visit with her sister.

Cyrus Rowe of North Lawrence, has been here delivering his book, "A Trip Around the World," by Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

John Williams, of Canal Fulton, was the guest of Will Aston several days this week.

Mr. Weybrecht and John Head, of Alliance, spent Sunday at the John Prosser residence.

Mrs. Ira Fisher and family, of Massillon, are visiting Mrs. Fisher's cousin, Mrs. Ramsey.

The social given by the Young People's Union at the Dehoff residence, last Friday evening, realized five dollars.

We are pleased to notice that the present general assembly of Ohio is preparing to repeal the Workman school law and again place the school districts in charge of three local directors. Our district in this township is now undergoing a very unpleasant feature in securing our teacher for the summer term by the board dictating as to how many and what kind of teachers we should have for the money they have appropriated for this district.

We are pleased to notice the endorsement Wm. T. Lewis is receiving for re-appointment as labor commissioner. We believe Gov. Bushnell will do well to give organized labor a favorable hearing and consult their interests irrespective of the wishes of "curb stone" politicians.

D. W. Walter and Jennie Kitt as teachers of our school, are busy arranging for the entertainment commemorating Washington's birthday, on Saturday evening. The performance will be patriotic all through. An admission fee of 10 and 15 cents will be charged to be applied for a school library.

Mrs. Wm. G. Miller, of Beach Grove, combined business with pleasure and spent last Friday with her Newman friends.

THE INDEPENDENT's position in hunting up the report of the country commissioners is being commended by our people generally. It certainly gave them considerable free advertising and explains in part why Kreighbaum wanted to hang on to the commissionership after his term had expired.

Our people are unanimous in opposing the increase of our common pleas judge's

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

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FANNIE M. FARMER, Principal Boston Cooking School.

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salary from \$2,500 to \$4,000, and believe that the position will not suffer in the future any more than it has in the past at the same salary.

Our Massillon miners in convention on Thursday night do well to consider the tax paid in state and national organizations. We paid 15c. per month when we received 85c. per ton and now we are taxed 20c. per month and only receive 51c. per ton for coal. We hear this point commented upon rather frequently.

IMPORTANT MINING INFORMATION.

EAST GREENVILLE, Feb. 19.—William a little eleven year old son of Joseph Williams, got his leg broken while working as trapper boy at the Pocock No. 2 mine last Friday, and is getting along as well as could be expected for a child. The writer believes it would be a blessing and a comfort to the parents of such children if they would perceive the necessity of keeping them in the school room and not in the bowels of the earth, where they are not able to care for themselves and nobody else cares for them, and we know that there is no education in a coal mine for boys or even a chance for one.

Mr. Christ Hartman was the guest of Mrs. Samuel Evans one day last week.

Mr. Dan Evans and wife, of Dalton, spent last Sunday with friends in our town.

The masquerade ball at Beach Grove, last Saturday night, was a glittering success under the management of Mr. Morris. Some of the male participants were so neatly masked that it will require a few weeks to get back their natural color. Some of the Greenvillites did the painting in a scrap after the ball was over.

Some of our good citizens were very much pleased last Friday evening to have the opportunity of speaking and shaking hands with Mr. M. D. Ratchford, district president of the miners' organization, who came to our village to inject a little ambition into our miners, that they might have a little more brotherly love toward each other. Whether his efforts will be crowned with success is a question to be decided in the future. The writer is a believer in unions, if it is a union that has strength. We believe it a duty as well as a necessity for us to fall back in line with our fellow men, but whatever we do let us be manly. True one way or the other. We consider a union man as a man that looks out for the best interest of his neighbor as well as himself.

SAYS IT IS A FALSHOOD.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 19.—In THE INDEPENDENT of Monday an article from North Lawrence appeared stating that the North Lawrence miners to the number of 150 held a meeting in this village on Saturday evening, and unanimously voted against the Independent organization. The article is entirely false as no meeting was held by the miners of North Lawrence.

HE SLEPT AND FELL.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 19.—It turns out that the accident to Fred Bremkamp

YACHTING IN FRANCE.

The Prospective Competitors In Races In America.

UNION DES YACHTS FRANCAIS.

Admiral Baron Lage, the "Grand Old Salt" of the French Navy, President of the Club—Sketch of the Great French Yachting Organization.

In view of the unhappy termination of the last international yacht race for the America's cup, with the tiresome and seemingly interminable talk over Lord Darnley's unsportsmanlike conduct which has followed it, and the resultant



ADMIRAL BARON LAGE.

Improbability of another race with our English cousins in the near future, it is gratifying to know that there are other yacht builders and yacht sailors across the water who may compete with us for supremacy in yachting. It is not unlikely that in our Gallic friends we may find "foemen worthy of our steel," and that there may come from the Seine a craft fit to meet the best product of the Harbors of New York or any other shipbuilders in this country. A meeting of French and American yachtsmen in our waters would be a pleasing event, and there would doubtless be an absence of the bitterness and recrimination which characterized the last international race.

For a decade or more English and American yachtsmen have flitted themselves that they were the only people in the world who really knew anything about the building and sailing of pleasure craft. The recent Mediterranean and Kiel regattas and the occasional victory of some French, Austrian or German boat over their English or American built rivals, however, seem to have opened our eyes to the fact that there are other countries which, with a little practice and training, will soon be able to give us a good fight for the America's cup or any other international trophies which may be open to challenge. Of all the foreign clubs none has done more for the sport than the Union des Yachts Français, which is to France what the New York Yacht club is to the United States or the Royal Yacht Squadron to England.

The Union des Yachts Français is in the field for a contest with the yachtmen of this country and presents as a trophy the beautiful and artistic French America's cup.

Admiral Baron Lage (Jean Theobald), president of the Union des Yachts Français, is the grand old salt of the French navy. Born in 1816, he entered the service when a boy, and the greater part of his active career was spent in the days of sailing ships. The story of his life is a history of the naval battles of France, in the course of which he was continually adding to his reputation as a tactician and a seaman. The Crimean campaign was a special field for the exercise of his talents and contributed considerably to the lustre of his fame. In 1874 he received the stars of admiral and retired in 1880 full of honor and dignity. Admiral Lage is a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Baron Lage was one of the original members of the Yacht Club of France and was, in 1885, elected by the suffrages of his colleagues to the important position of president of the Conseil Maritime. In this office he, by his tact and geniality, so conciliated the friendship of all that in 1888 he was unanimously selected to fill the post of president of the club. This position he occupied until the period when he and all the rest of the yachtsmen left to found a new association which was



FRANCE'S AMERICA'S CUP.

called the Union des Yachts Français. With the inauguration of this club yachting in France may be said to have commenced.

It has a membership of over 700, including many of the most distinguished men of France.

Among the foreign members are H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. S. H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nicolaevich of Russia, H. R. and I. H. the Archduke Charles of Austria, H. I. H. Prince George Romanovsky, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, H. S. H. the Prince of Monaco, H. S. H. the Prince Harryany Struttman, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, James Gordon Bennett,

A THEATRICAL REVIEW.

Ogden Goelet, W. K. Vanderbilt, Harry McAlmont and others. The club also is gallant enough to admit ladies, among whom are the Princess of Brancovan, Princess Mary Gortschakoff, Countess d'Audlan, Countess de Gamy, Viscountess de Savigny de Monceps, Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild, the Hon. Mrs. E. C. Yorke and Mme. J. Lebaudy.

Between the bridge of the Invalides and the bridge of Alma, at Paris, on the right bank of the Seine, the U. Y. F. has established a station for yachts which fly the flag, and the moorings are put at the disposition of owners of foreign yachts who mount the Seine.

Each year an annual assemblage of yachts is held. The squadron is passed in review by the admiral president. On this occasion a government vessel is placed at his disposal, upon which he is authorized by the minister of marine to hoist his burgee. Last year the review took place at Cannes. More than 60 yachts took part in this parade, among them being Britannia, Roxana, Eros, Nannoua, Fauvette, Foros, White Lodge, Oranella, St. Martini, Ste. Andree, La Perle, Jeanne Blanche, Chazalie, Lena and Opal. These international reunions exert a favorable influence on the development of yachting in France and on yacht building.

These reviews were suggested by President Lage and have been mainly under his direction. He is also the director of the council of Nautical Clubs of France, which establishes the sailing rules, regulates the ratings and gives careful consideration to all the questions which concern the yachting world.

DOGS OF HIGH DEGREE.

Twentieth Annual Exhibition Under Auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club.

The Westminster Kennel club's twentieth annual exhibition, which will take place on Feb. 19, 20, 21 and 22 at Madison Square Garden, in New York, bids fair to outdo all previous bench shows in number, variety and quality. There are 246 classes as against 238 last year, and nearly every known breed of dogs is provided for. The premiums in the regular classes foot up a sum of over \$8,000, which, with the special prizes offered by the Mastiff club, the St. Bernard club, the Bloodhound club, the Great Dane club, the Pointer club, Irish Setter, Gordon Setter and American Spaniel clubs, the Collie club, the Bulldog club, the Bull Terrier club, Boston Terrier club, Beagle club, Fox Terrier club, Bedlington Terrier club and Scottish Terrier club, is increased to over \$12,000.

The Westminster Kennel club stands at the head of all organizations of its kind in this country and its exhibitions are national in scope and character. This year it is to be, in fact, an international bench show. One of the chief exhibitors will be William Price of England, who comes here with many dogs, belonging to private persons in London and other parts of England. It is whist, and that Mr. Price will be the transporter of several dogs from the kennels of the Prince of Wales. This is



COUNT FEATHERSTONE.

confidently asserted by the members of the kennel club. The prince likes to exhibit his dogs quietly; hence the fact that they are not more generally heralded.

Another foreign exhibitor is Thomas B. Cragg of Ireland, who brings over the genuine Irish "terrier," and Francis Craven, whose English collies are famous in dogland.

One of the largest exhibitors this year will be J. Pierpont Morgan, whose love for dogs is carried to the extent of placing a king's ransom in his kennels annually. Two of Mr. Morgan's dogs—Softon Hero and Rufford Ormond—cost \$5,000. They are collies and are particularly intelligent as well as high bred.

Richard Croker owns a very clever little fox terrier of considerable merit, which he enters annually. The dog has never taken a prize, but is much admired by visitors.

There are a great many lady exhibitors this year. The largest one is Mrs. Senn of New York, who is the greatest lady breeder of America and second in the world only to the Princess of Wales, who has larger kennels, but does not personally superintend the dogs all the year around as Mrs. Senn does.

Two of the most valuable Senn dogs are King Charles and Blenheim, dogs of foreign birth. Blenheim was born at Blenheim castle and was bred by the late Duke of Marlborough.

Among the prominent New York society women whose dogs will be on exhibition will be Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Charles R. Hone and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, each of whom possesses kennels of high bred specimens of the canine.

The entries indicate that there will be a large exhibit of field dogs—English and Irish setters and pointers, foxhounds and beagles. Among those likely to attract the special attention of sportsmen are the Llewellyn setters, a representative type of which is seen in Count Featherstone, owned by Mr. Charles F. Treibler of New York. Count Featherstone is a descendant of the famous Llewellyn Dan, and, in turn, of the not less famous Gladstone, who is regarded as one of the best field dogs that ever ran in America.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Vrowsky, 2:18 1/4, by Red Wilkes, will soon be shipped to England.

Logan ran a mile in 1:45 1/4 over heavy going at San Francisco recently.

The five stakes to be run at Little Rock this spring closed with 174 nominations.

It is more than probable that Ed Geers will have Barondale, 2:11 1/4, this season.

Rither & Conley have 17 trotting and pacing horses in their stable at Readville, Mass.

Ben Fly has succeeded Tom Morton as patrol judge at the Ingleside track, San Francisco.

Trainer Bob Beevor will have some exceptionally good horses out this year that he is now training at the Jewettville covered track, near Buffalo.

Several eastern stables have been after the services of Chorn, the crack western jockey, who is now riding at San Francisco for Barney Schriber.

Richard Croker, during his recent visit to Kentucky, purchased a full sister to The Commoner. She will be shipped to England to join the rest of the Tammany king's horses.

British Playwrights Have Monopolized New York.

THE BLINDNESS OF MANAGERS.

Fail to Cater to the Demand For the Native Drama—Maxine Elliott's Artistic Development—J. H. Stoddard and Harry Courtaine—Continuous Performance Craze.

The English playwrights have almost monopolized the Broadway houses so far this season and bid fair to "hold the fort" throughout the remainder of what will go down in history as the least notable winter of the last decade, from a theatrical standpoint. Why this should be so it is beyond the power of any mortal except that all seeing genius, the manager, to understand. The imported plays have been mainly notable for the favor which was not accorded to them. "Michael and His Lost Angel" turned out to be one of



J. H. STODDARD.

the most conspicuous frosts ever seen in New York city, and its successor at the Empire theatre, "A Woman's Reason," while not partaking of that excessively low temperature is nevertheless not sufficiently successful to warrant its being kept on for a run. Mr. Charles Frohman informs me that his plan is to fill out the stock company's season at the Empire with several plays, each of which will be given for three weeks or so. I hear from another source that most of these are of foreign origin. It was generally understood at the opening of the season that new American plays by Bronson Howard and Charles T. Dazey would be produced, but they have not materialized. The Howard play did not please even the author. With reference to the Dazey play the strictest silence has been maintained. So now the Empire market has to be drawn upon once more. If Mr. Frohman's experience with English productions this season had been more profitable, it would be easy to understand this, but one would naturally suppose that he would steer clear of the Henry Arthur Jones and others of that ilk, for some time at least.

Two American Successes.

Another fact which would seem to indicate that that would have been the safer course is the enormous success of "The Heart of Maryland," the only play which has enjoyed a long and genuine run on Broadway this season. This is an American play, by an American author, played by American actors, in a theater owned and conducted by Americans. The other big Broadway success is "The Governor of Kentucky," at the Fifth Avenue, with W. H. Crane in the title role. This play is also by an American author, and, as its name indicates, deals with an American subject. It is, in fact, so much of a hit that Franklin Pyles, the fortunate creator of the play, has, as a result, been commissioned by the American Theatrical syndicate to write a native drama.

With these two big successes staring them in the face—both by New York writers, and really the only two exceptional strikes of the season among the myriads of foreign imitations—the conviction is forced upon one that our managers know full well that the native dramatists are capable of doing as good work as those abroad, and that, despite that knowledge, they persist in using imported works simply because they foolishly and mistakenly imagine that Americans are hankering for plays concocted by foreigners and will support them in preference to the home product. The disastrous experience of the present season ought to go far toward dispelling that absurd delusion.

Centralization in Theatricals.

A good deal is being printed nowadays about the alleged tendency toward centralization in the theatrical business. This statement is vehemently denied by those most interested in corraling everything in sight, while their accusers declare that this policy is having the effect of throttling the none-too-robust American drama. That such a tendency does exist it were idiotic to deny. It is as clear as daylight to the most casual observer, but it is also equally absurd to assert that it can have an injurious effect upon the business. It is alleged that these large operators buy all the new plays of probable worth and bespeak in advance those to be written by authors of note. Of course they do. It is good business to do so, but that is a positive benefit to the American dramatist who has not yet won his spurs. The more famous writers having their work pre-empted, so to speak, the field is left comparatively clear to the beginners and those who, having succeeded in getting a hearing, have failed to score on the first attempt. Centralization is necessary in every business nowadays if success is to be won. This is as true of the theatrical world as of any other. A production which is commonplace cannot now manage to make salt where a few years ago a fortune might be picked up in a single season. Opposition has become so fierce that a community of interests which do not conflict is now a necessity.

Courtaine and Stoddard.

Arthur Brisbane tells the following story, which serves to illustrate the ups and downs of the actor's career: "An old man, over 70, straggled past the Academy of Music the other night about the hour when the great theater was full to the doors, and even the stage was packed with the hundreds of actors who had come to do honor to the veteran Stoddard. The man's clothing was shabby and his walk unsteady. Years ago, on the Union Square stage, he, too, had made successes and ranked with Charles R. Thorne and George Clarke, even if his

style was different. Inside the Academy

Stoddard stood, with tears in his eyes, honored as few players ever are. Out in the cold, with eyes as moist, Harry Courtaine lingered until it was all over and then shuffled away."

Courtaine is an actor who, if he would keep sober, would find no difficulty in getting a place in almost any comedy or farce company. As a character delineator he is extremely clever. He was born in Dublin 65 years ago, and at 18 years of age he got a place in the Hawkins Street Theater company, in that city, going from there to the Drury Lane theater in London. He married and came to this country in 1857. His debut in America was made in San Francisco, where he joined Maguire's Opera House company.

At different times he has supported Barrett and Edwin Forrest. In 1879 he joined Palmer's Union Square Theater company, where he played three seasons.

He took to drinking about this time, and, in spite of his ability, soon found it difficult to get an engagement. One of his last engagements in this city was with Louis Aldrich in "My Partner." After that he knocked about, traveling with small companies. Although his face shows signs of dissipation, Courtaine is still a fine looking man.

J. H. Stoddard, Courtaine's old time associate and friend, is now playing an important role in "The Sporting Duchess." He is, with the exception of C. W. Condo, the oldest actor still in harness on the American stage. He has run the entire gamut of the drama, but won his greatest fame in old men's parts in A. M. Palmer's once famous but now defunct stock company. He has at different times played with Laura Keane, Dion Boucicault, Mrs. John Wood, Lester Wallack and other celebrities. Taken altogether, there is no better all around actor living today than J. H. Stoddard, who is as popular as he is talented and as modest as he is versatile.

Maxine Elliott's Artistic Growth.

A razor has recently gained currency in this city to the effect that Maxine Elliott, by many regarded as the most beautiful woman on the American stage, has left Augustin Daly's company, where she has become an equal favorite with Ada Rehan. There is not a word of truth in the report. Miss Elliott has simply been lent to Sydney Rosefeldt for his production of "The Two Bounteous," as there is no part in "The Countess Guick," now running at Daly's theater, which would suit Miss Elliott. By the way, this young actress has developed marvellously within the past three years. When she was playing Rose Woodmere in "The Prodigal Daughter," few persons suspected that she was possessed of histrionic ability, and it was generally thought that she was tolerated only for her extraordinary beauty. She next had a part in the ill fated "Voyage of Suzette," which rather served to confirm that impression. Then came "Sister Mary," in which Leonard Byrne and Julia Arthur were the stars, and in that Miss Elliott gave the first promise of good work since her original efforts with E. S. Willard, the English actor. The engagement with Rose Coghlan put her on her mettle, and good judges of acting who saw her with that company recognized that the Maine beauty had a dramatic future. Augustin Daly was one of those who saw her, and he promptly engaged her. The training which Miss Elliott has received from Mr. Daly has been of immeasurable benefit to her, and it is now generally conceded that she is one of the best actresses on the stage in her particular line of work. Thus again it is demonstrated that perseverance allied to ability cannot fail to win recognition.

O'Neill and the Passion Play.

James O'Neill has announced that he proposes to make an elaborate production of the "Passion Play" in a revised form. O'Neill put the holy drama on in San



MAXINE ELLIOTT.

Francisco some years ago, and he firmly believes in its probable box office potency. So also did Henry E. Abbey, who was prevented from producing it by public feeling in New York city. Then the talented but erratic Salmi Morse spent a fortune on it here and got to the point of giving a couple of full dress invitation rehearsals. The authorities, however, stopped him, and a short time after Morse committed suicide. O'Neill intends, I understand, to make a tour of the country with the play, but he is certain to be prevented from producing it in nine cities out of ten. Even if he were allowed to present it there are so many persons opposed on religious grounds to the representation of divinity on the stage that the venture is foredoomed to failure.

A Chance For American Librettists.

Here is a chance for ambitious American librettists. Lillian Russell will be under the management of T. Henry French next year, and it is the popular opinion that she has no opera which forms a suitable stellar vehicle. She wants one, and she wants it at once, and will pay a handsome royalty, to say nothing of a snug little sum down in advance. The matter of the music will make very little difference, for acceptable composers are as thick as flies in summer, while in all America there is not a single first class librettist. Who will be the native Gilbert?

The Continuous Performance Craze.

The continuous performance craze is on the increase in New York. There are Keith's and Proctor's houses, which made so much money that Tony Pastor started the same form of entertainment at his theater, fixing the price for orchestra chairs at 30 cents each. Now John B. Doris, an ex-museum man, has opened the Gaiety theater, formerly St. James hall, Hermann's and Dockstader's, on the same basis. It is not surprising that the regular popular price theaters are complaining of poor business. They cannot possibly compete in quantity, quality or price with the "perpetual motion" places of amusement. OCTAVUS CORN.

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RAPID LEGISLATION.

SPEAKER REED WANTS CONGRESS TO ADJOURN IN MAY.

But the North End of the Capitol Is Proverbially Slow, Although the Vigor of the House Is Having Its Effect—Review of Business.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Congress is rushing things along—that is, the popular branch of it—and evidence multiplies that the vigor of the representatives is having its effect upon the senate. The committee on appropriations is two months ahead of its regular work, and four of its six bills had passed the house before the close of January. Three bills in other committees are now nearly ready. All other business is in like forward state, and so Speaker Reed reiterates his declaration that the third week in May is the time for adjournment. And so no doubt it would easily be if he could have his way, but there is a body at the north end of the capitol which is proverbially slow, and some critics are mean enough to say that as a short session would obviously aid Mr. Reed's aspirations the western senators generally are bound to have a long one. But we must not suspect statesmen of mean motives.

The gossips of the corridor are loud in their statements that the two houses have completely changed characters, for, though it was the intent of the constitutional fathers that the senate should be the slowly solemn body to restrain the impetuosity of the house, so far in this congress nearly all the wild schemes have come from the senate and have been greatly modified by the house. It does look that way. The standard illustration of the cup of hot tea and the saucer to cool it, which has been attributed in turn to Lincoln, Washington and half a dozen British statesmen, is at present inapplicable, for the senate speeches have steadily grown more violent, from the scholarly diatribes of Lodge and Chandler to the frantic philippic of "Pitchfork" Ben, as the new one from South Carolina is affectionately called. However, the quickest way of estimating the work of the house is to take the committees in the order of their importance.

By common consent ways and means stands at the head of all legislative bodies, and justly so, for it deals with the citizen's money, and a committee with such members as Nelson Dingley, General Grosvenor, Serrano E. Payne, John Dalzell, Charles F. Crisp, Benton McMillin and their peers would be great anywhere. The present committee has rarely been equaled in congress and probably never excelled. It has had 95 bills and 25 joint resolutions referred to it, of which it has approved 4 and passed 3 through the house—namely, the bond bill, the tariff bill and the bill to destroy the income tax return. It has decided to elaborate the fourth and make it provide for a complete system of customs administration. The only other bill which seems to have much chance of being supported by this committee is that for creating a subtreasury at Savannah. In short, the leading committee of the house is practically functio officio, as we say in the supreme court, having done about all it intends to do in this congress.

An Unusual Feat.
The appropriations committee, as aforesaid, has got four bills through the house—pensions, military academy, urgent deficiency and consular and diplomatic. Other committees have 3 bills nearly ready, so of the 13 appropriation bills 7 are as good as done with. Secretary Morton had his little wrangle with the committee on agriculture, but the \$130,000 appropriated by last year's bill for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds and returned unexpended by Mr. Morton is again appropriated by the committee and will be of course approved by congress. It appears that this department has achieved the remarkable feat of saving over \$1,000,000 from the appropriation in a few years, and the committee has ordered it set aside as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of the new building for the department of agriculture. It is an interesting fact that all this speed has been secured without undue haste or sacrifice of any one's rights, and though the Democrats wanted more time on the tariff it looks in The Record as if every man had said what he wanted to. According to custom, the house did not limit the debate on the pension bill, and it raged for five days, to the delight of the new members, as that is usually their opportunity. In fact, the debate on pensions in the house is like a temperance meeting in one of our western states. It gives ambitious students, young lawyers and would be orators a chance to get before and incidentally to practice on the public.

Differences on Finance.
Chairman Joseph Walker of banking and currency is considerably discouraged over his prospects, but comes up smiling with his "comprehension bill" somewhat improved. He is certainly no humorist, but is the cause of much humor in others, and one of his colleagues says, "He must be a humbug, because no man can be as wise as he looks." Mr. Walker certainly does look the bear ideal of the financier and can explain his measure with delightful clearness, which is proved by the fact that I understood it before he had talked to me five minutes. He says, in brief, that every day of congress adds to the probabilities that no really comprehensive currency legislation can be gotten through. It really does seem as if the more clearly he explains a bill the more the southern and western members do not like it, and while on the tariff party lines are more strictly drawn than ever, and what little division there is on foreign affairs is well out regard to party lines, on finance it is now sorrowfully admitted that the division is as bad as it was in the Fifty-third congress, and the factions are more numerous.

When I called on Hon. E. F. Lund of

San Francisco, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, I found him deep in figures on the various propositions to make the postoffice self-supporting and in consultation with representatives from Philadelphia and other cities who looked upon second class matter as a great nuisance. Much was also said of "county free," as the kickers call the free transportation of papers in the counties where published, a privilege so dear to the country editor. Mr. Lund gave me many reasons for his belief that "county free" does the rural editor no good, for he has to cut down the price of his paper to correspond, and that the cheap transportation of second class matter does much more harm than good and is an injustice. A bill to change this is only a bare possibility, but he thinks the postoffice could easily be made self-sustaining, and laid before me a mass of figures to prove that it could be done at fair and very cheap rates. Thus the cost of transmitting 265,314,582 pounds last year was \$21,225,150.56, but the government got for this class of matter only a cent per pound, a total of \$2,653,143.82. So its loss was \$18,572,006.74, and Mr. Lund suspects that an enormous amount of stuff was carried which ought not to have been so classed and much other stuff which ought not to be carried at



THE CAR OF THE HOUSE.

all. Add the cost of carrying the 46,820,185 pounds of "county free," and it appears that on a fair uniform charge for service rendered the government might actually make money by carrying mail. So says Mr. Lund, but I shan't take sides, as I don't know how soon I may have to be a country editor myself.

"And There You Are."

Rivers and harbors will probably be the last committee to act, for hearings will be continued till March 1 and the bill made up very leisurely after that. The treasury estimate of the amount which might be profitably expended put it at \$12,356,600, but all the members say there is nothing to show how near they will approximate to this, as there may be a great spasm of economy toward the close. Incidentally I may add, as the fact is so old that most people have forgotten it, that the treasury estimates for the entire expense of the government for the year ending June 30, 1896, were \$410,435,079.50, and congress really appropriated \$412,753,264.81. The estimates for 1897, which, as everybody knows, have to be appropriated in the preceding year, are \$418,091,073.17. These figures, be it noted, include only the deficiency for the post-office department, as it pays its own way in most respects, so here is a fine opening for the tricks of calculators on government expenses. When the agitator wants to prove that it is costing \$500,000,000 per year to run the government, he adds in the postoffice, and when the administration member seeking re-election takes the stamp he omits the same, and there you are.

Our Means of Defense.
One without experience would surely say that the last place about the capitol to look for fun would be in the room of the committee on accounts or any other committee dealing with cold cash, but there is a deal that is ludicrous in the extravagant claims preferred and the contrasts with the results. For instance, resolutions were brought in and referred to the committee on account asking for 48 extra employees, and it only allowed 2. New members complain, particularly in the senate, that their bills are smothered, but when they have been here a few years they are likely to become actually grateful for said smothering. Many an enthusiastic constituent sends in a bill to his member which the latter knows very well ought not to pass, and he rejoices the constituent's heart greatly by reporting that the bill "has been read twice and referred," but knows just the same that in the archives of the committee it will sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

The really serious work of this congress in both houses, the work which is costing more anxious thought to the honest men and sincere patriots engaged in it, is that concerning the navy and coast defenses. Amos Cummings says that the public mind, and what is perhaps of more importance, the minds of congressmen are in a far better state than they were when he was chairman of the naval committee of the Fifty-third congress. Indeed all members acknowledge the supreme importance of action, but the enormous cost and the impossibility of doing anything in a short time make them pause. General Miles roughly estimates the cost of efficient coast defenses at \$80,000,000, and General Craghill, chief of engineers, U. S. A., adds \$7,000,000 to that, and very earnest petitions for speedy action have come from every city on both coasts and the gulf. In conclusion, it may be said with tolerable certainty that, while there will be a great increase in the total of appropriations, there will be none or even a decrease in those for general expenses, the entire increase going to add to our means of defense.

J. H. BRADLEY.

It is hard for a haughty man ever to forgive one who has caught him in a fault.—Brynera.

FOR LOVERS OF WHIST

Diedrich's Observations Upon a Critical Point in the Game.

THE PLAY OF SECOND HAND.

The Principle of the Play—Reservation of Strength in Suits of Your Right Opponent—Analysis of Proper Second Hand Plays.

The management of second hand is considered the best test of whist play. It is, more than any other feature of the game, the shibboleth which distinguishes the superior tactician from the routine player. It is true that "second hand low" is the countersign, but one must know why this is the normal rule in order that, at critical times, he may be intelligent enough to give it the proper variation.

Many a time when a blind adherence to this injunction has resulted in disaster the look of injury on the face of the responsible party would be ludicrous if it were not piteous. It is a part of the great class of grievances against the inanimate. "The cards were against me!" But in duplicate whist this excuse doesn't go.

Too often the play of second hand is left to caprice, and no systematic rule is adopted. With a queen and a small card it may be a question whether or not the queen should be played on a low lead. The game of information dictates the play of the small card. Experience and personal knowledge of the opponent leading may suggest the play of the queen. But whatever is the decision arrived at stick to it. Do not play low at one time and in exactly similar circumstances at another time the queen, for this will result in the worst form of mis-information, confusion worse confounded in the mind of your partner.

In a recent game the partner of the writer was a Latin teacher, more vivacious than voracious in his hours of relaxation, for she said she "doted on whist," and yet when it came her turn to play in such a situation as that described above, she arrived at a decision by rhyming over the cards the imprecation of

Money, money, money, mo,
Carpe negram digitis,
Si exclaimat libero!

and thereby proved that the game she doted on, whatever affiliation it may have had with the Eleusinian mysteries, certainly was not whist.

The play of second hand proceeds on the following principles: Reserve as far as you safely can the commanding cards in the suit which, from indications, has been led from strength by your right hand opponent. Conceal, therefore, from him the presence of these cards in your hand. Encourage your left hand opponent to play his commanding cards in such a manner as to permit your partner either to utilize or reserve his strength in the suit. Especially follow these principles if your partner is one of that increasing class of players who "spar for position" and unaccustomed to lead back through strong second hand up to exhausted strength or declared weakness in the fourth hand, thus putting the opponents "all abroad" as to the whereabouts of the command.

On a high card led play thence, if alone, or the lower one of two cards, in sequence higher than the one led. Holding K, Q or J, and only one small, cover an original lead of nine or any higher card; otherwise play low.

On a low card led play a high card whenever it is necessary to establish thereby your own strength in the suit. (See American leads.) Play, however, the low of any sequence; otherwise play a small card.

Generally play low on a trump lead.

ANALYSIS OF SECOND HAND PLAYS.
(From Collier's "Gift of Whist.")

| Plain suits. | Play on original lead of— |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Holding | Anterior, 9 or 10. Low card. |
| A K 8 5 | K J K |
| A J 8 5 | A J K |
| A Q 7 5 | A Q Q (e) |
| A 8 5 3 | A Q on T L |
| K 8 5 3 | Q on J Q |
| K J T 8 3 | K on Q T |
| K 8 5 3 1 | L L L |
| K 8 5 | K K L (d) |
| Q J T 8 | L T T |
| Q J 8 5 | L L L |
| Q J 8 | J J J |
| Q 8 5 | Q on J Q (d) |
| J T 8 5 | L T T |
| J 8 5 | L L L |
| J 8 | J L (d) |

*A, ace; T, ten; S, small card; L, lowest card, etc.

Notes.—(a) From a fourchette—that is, a fork, the card next higher and the card next lower than the one led—play the higher card.
(b) Play low on any card you do not cover, unless calling for trumps.
(c) Play T if strong in trumps, or on a low trump led.
(d) In trumps play the honor if desirous of stopping the lead, unless the lead is in answer to a call.

DIEDRICH

Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York.

WHEELS AND WHEELMEN.

United States patents cover 2,888 different kinds of bicycles.

Rubber manufacture in this country is protected by 1,864 patents.

It is said that Edmond de Reszke, the great basso, can set a great pace in cycling.

The new athletic grounds at Youngstown, O., will have a finely made cycle track.

Frank wheels are growing less in favor every year, and they occupy less conspicuous places in the shows.

A party of wheelmen will leave New York city on June 20 for a tour through Europe, in charge of P. W. Elwell.

A European trade paper states that "127 tons" of cycles were imported into Switzerland last year. A queer way of putting it.

According to the report of the treasurer of the League of American Wheelmen, that organization now has \$3,523.77 on the right side of the ledger.

It is estimated that the cycle clubs in the state of New York have a total membership of 75,000. The J. A. W. membership of the state is but little more than 10,000.

Charley Murphy, the Brooklyn racing man, has decided to ride professionally next season in all the big purse races abroad. He will sail for France next month.

On a nine lap, indoor London track steepchasing on bicycles is to be introduced. Just what steepchasing on bicycles is has not been divulged by its would be introducers.

MILITIA UNDER ORDERS.
Several Affairs Likely to Cause Trouble in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17.—The McCrory guards are under orders and a load of ammunition has been taken to their armory. There were rumors that this precaution is in anticipation of trouble in the legislature, or at Newport on account of Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan, being transferred across the river and on account of the danger of a lynching at Augusta, Ky. While the state officials deny all the rumors, it is generally believed that this action is in anticipation of a lynching at Augusta.

At the funerals of Mrs. Laughlin and May Jones, Robert Laughlin broke down. The officers watched him closely and the popular belief is that Robert Laughlin assaulted May Jones and was caught by his wife when a struggle ensued resulting in Robert Laughlin killing his wife and 13-year-old niece and then burning his house to hide the crime. The people do not believe the story of Laughlin that masked robbers killed his wife and niece, assaulted him and fired the house. The neighbors are so indignant that a lynching is expected.

KILL ALL THE SEALS.

The Senate Foreign Committee in Favor of Such Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The senate committee on foreign relations has practically decided to favorably report Senator Pettigrew's amendment of the law regulating seal fisheries.

The main feature of the bill is a provision permitting the president to have all the seals, male and female, on the Pribyloff islands, killed in case other governments interested will not agree to a modus vivendi for the better protection of the seals, while the matter of permanent protection is under consideration by an international commission, for which the bill makes provision.

Proof of the Russo-Turkish Alliance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—After inviting the powers to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the porte at Russia's request, sent a second circular asking the powers to defer their decision until after Prince Boris had been baptized. This is held to furnish proof of the Russo-Turkish entente.

Will Ignore the Vote.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The cabinet has decided to ignore the vote taken in the senate, which was a repetition of a vote

of that body on Feb. 11, deprecating the irregularities disclosed in connection with the Southern railway scandal and demanding a searching inquiry.

Taken From a Train and Lynched.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 17.—While Robert Williams, the negro who killed Police Officer Suggs, was being conveyed to the county jail a mob of several hundred citizens flagged the train and took him from the deputy sheriff and hanged and shot him to death.

To Make a Bust of Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 17.—Miss Frances H. Goodwin, formerly of New Castle, Ind., has been commissioned by the government to make a marble bust of the late Vice President Schuyler Colfax of South Bend, to be placed in the senate gallery at Washington.

Horrible Accidents at a Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A number of horrible accidents have occurred at a fire in a tenement house at 7 Church street, Soho. Five children and three adults were burned to death. One man jumped from a window and was impaled upon the railing of a fence.

A Disastrous Hurricane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Meager details have been received of a disastrous hurricane at the Tonga island in the South seas. The barks Woomung and West Australia and the Samoan schooner Aale were wrecked.

The Buckeye Glassworks Burned.

WHITELINE, Feb. 17.—The Buckeye glassworks of Martins Ferry caught fire at 1:15 o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed. The loss will probably reach \$150,000 and the insurance will not cover more than one third of that sum. The works were soon to be started up with non-union labor. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

President Day Cleared.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—After being out 30 hours, the jury in the case of President Day, president of the United Plankton Line, has brought in a verdict of acquittal. Day was charged with receiving deposits after the bank has known to be insolvent.

Working For Morton in Florida.

PRINCEGEON, Fla., Feb. 17.—Thomas Fortune, the New York colored actor, is here ostensibly on a visit, but leading colored men say he is quietly working to secure the Florida delegation to St. Louis for Governor Morton of New York.

Heart Disease Kills

Suddenly, but never without warning symptoms, such as Faint, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation of the Heart, Choking Sensations, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, etc.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, Cures Heart Disease.



Mr. Geo. L. Smith of the Geo. L. Smith Mental Co., Louisville, Ky., writes: "I am 25 years old. For about a year I have been suffering from heart trouble. At first I was obliged to sit up at night and get my breath. I had to abandon business and could hardly crawl and. My friend, Mr. Julius C. Voght, one of our best-known pharmacists, asked me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had read little more than a bottle when the pain ceased and palpitations entirely disappeared. I have not had the slightest trouble since, and to-day I am attending to my business as usual as ever."

Dr. Miles' druggists everywhere. Book on Heart and Nerve sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but sell direct to the consumer, at which sale prices, shipmen who for examination before sale, send for a sample of our famous Dr. Miles' Remedies, 111 N. 1st St., Elkhart, Ind.

W. B. PRATT, Secy.

The INDEPENDENT Co. prints report cards just the way the teacher wants them.

Better Than Government Bonds
The Bargains You Get at our Great Winter CLEARANCE SALE
Seeing is Believing. Here are some Sample Prices. Come in and see the goods.

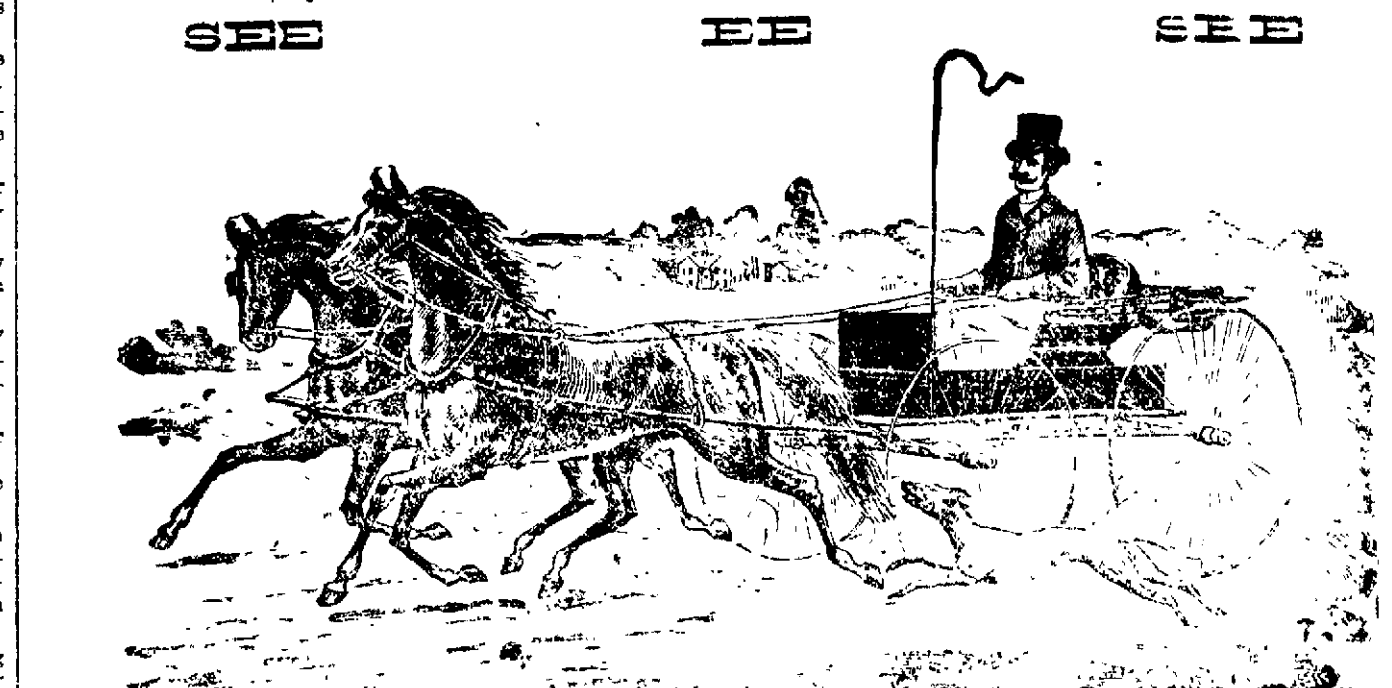
Men's Footwear.
250 pairs men's Veal Calf Congress and Bals, solid and serviceable. Worth \$1.50.
Clearance Sale Price... **97c**
Men's Calf Congress and Bals, the Douglas \$3.00 shoe.
Clearance Sale Price... **\$2.17**
Men's Calf Congress and Bals, the Douglas \$2.50 shoe.
Clearance Sale Price... **\$1.79**
Men's working shoes. Strong and durable.
Clearance Sale Price... **69c**
200 pairs men's Stoga Boots. Tap Sole. Cheap at \$2.00.
Clearance Sale Price... **\$1.19**
Boy's Footwear.
75 pairs of boy's shoes. A fine well made shoe.
Clearance Sale Price... **89c**
47 pairs boy's \$1.25 Congress shoe.
Clearance Sale Price... **73c**
55 pairs youth's shoes in Bals, good quality, good looking.
Clearance Sale Price... **73c**
75 pairs men's high top "Storm King" boots, first quality.
Clearance Sale Price... **\$2.50**
150 pairs men's first quality rubber boots.
Clearance Sale Price... **\$2.00**
200 pairs men's rubbers.
Clearance Sale Price... **39c**

Ladies' Footwear.
50 pairs Edwin C. Burts' \$5.00 and \$6.00 Dongola Button, sizes 2½ to 4½, A. B. C. widths.
Clearance Sale Price... **\$1.98**
75 pairs women's Dongola button, patent leather tipped. \$3.50 to \$4.00 values.
Clearance Sale Price... **\$1.87**
Women's Dongola button, patent tipped, all sizes.
Clearance Sale Price... **97c**
Women's Beaver Bals, flannel lined.
Clearance Sale Price... **59c**
300 pairs ladies' rubbers.
Clearance Sale Price... **23c**
200 pairs Misses' rubbers.
Clearance Sale Price... **19c**
100 pairs children's rubbers.
Clearance Sale Price... **11c**
Misses' Footwear.
75 pairs Misses' Dongola button, former price \$1.50 to \$3.00.
Clearance Sale Price... **97c**
75 pairs children's gait button, former price 75c.
Clearance Sale Price... **49c**
Infants shoes, soft soles, beat anything in Northern Ohio. Mothers, come and see them.

We always do just as we advertise, and want you to come in and verify this assertion. Be wise and come at once.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section



How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building. It is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 122.

Our Repair Department
PERRY H. YOUNG.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS.

(Continued from fifth page.)

was not serious, after all. He slipped and fell. It was not, therefore, a fatal accident.

ELTON ECHOES.

ELTON, Feb. 19.—Miss Myrtle McKinney, who has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman for two years, returns to her parents at Reedur-ban this week.

Miss Winnie Camp, of Richville, is spending several weeks with Mrs. Mary Smith.

Quite a number from this neighborhood attended the teachers' examination at Navarre.

Mrs. Lena Harrold was called to Massillon, last week, by the illness of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Manias Harrold, for whose recovery her many friends are very anxious.

Charles Chidester is contemplating a change and may possibly locate in Beach City. We would be lost without the familiar figure of Charles and his venerable father, who for so many years have had the blacksmith shop at the crossing.

Mrs. Sarah McFarren is spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. H. Beals, near West Lebanon.

Warwick Bros. & Rodgers had a large sale on Friday. Mr. Rodgers will move near Navarre. Mr. Dismore and son, of Coshocton, have rented the Warwick farm.

LETTER FROM MARSHALLVILLE. MARSHALLVILLE, O., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Houser has purchased the Critchfield property on Main street.

Harry Stoner, of Dalton, is visiting friends in town over Sunday.

D. W. Kaufman and wife spent Sunday with Mrs. Kaufman's mother, Mrs. Lovina Baer. Mr. Kaufman resides in Akron and reports everything favorable for an increasing rush in all business lines this spring.

H. Meichinger will sell his personal property next Saturday, and then remove to Chicago, having disposed of the house and lot to Christ Neuroth.

Wesley Stein has sold his farm to W. Kreiling.

The joint celebration of Lincoln and Washington held by the high school last Saturday evening was witnessed by a small but appreciative audience. Owing to inclement weather the house was not crowded, but the exercises were well rendered. Celebrations of this kind are to be encouraged for the benefit of teaching to the pupils the greatness of these great statesmen and arousing an ambition to imitate their example. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to \$10.60 which goes towards paying for the Encyclopedia which the school has lately bought.

THE VOICE OF A FARMER.

Citizens are Rebelling Against the Proposed Increase of Expenses.

MR. EDITOR—We taxpayers are getting tired of the great burden, especially we farmers. Our lands were appraised when times were good and everything prosperous, and are now selling for less than appraised at for taxation. We farmers know very well that our honorable judges are, at the present salary of \$2,500 per year, getting \$10 and upward per day for the time actually employed, and we as farmers, when lucky enough to get on the jury at \$2 per day, think it a bonanza. At \$10 a day a gold mine would not be in it! Our idle attorneys must expect a chance at the judge's office in the near future. We farmers speak with one accord and say hold! No raise of salary at present! We don't propose to be sold out of house and home for court house and court house expenses. We call a halt, at least till we hear from the petitioners now in the legislature asking for a reduction of salary of our county officers. It is outrageous to think how we were imposed upon by the building of the stone pile dungeon, where on cloudy days it is necessary to use their lighting apparatus all the time. Why did they not build on top of the old one, say one or two stories, and get up to where there was light and air? And good ventilation could then have been secured, and with at least half the cost of the present structure of a repair job that was forced upon the people. By whom? By a select few of the legal fraternity of Canton. We farmers as a rule are not opposed to necessary improvements when made with good intent and business principles and when the community is able to bear the burden of expense. We farmers are heartily in accord in sentiment with THE INDEPENDENT regarding the unscrupulous acts of our county commissioners, and think the refunding of bonded indebtedness of this county had better be closely watched. It is true we farmers have lost confidence, and it is any wonder when the acts of all officials, even down to school boards, are suspicious? A PERRY TOWNSHIP FARMER'S VIEWS

A Holland Case.

The people of New Holland, O., have been greatly surprised recently by the almost wonderful cure of a young daughter of John Orakhood, who for a long time had been afflicted with fits or epileptic convulsions. The affliction seemed more dreadful because of the natural brightness of the child. Doctors and other medicines failed to effect any lasting benefit and cure seemed hopeless until a sample bottle of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer was providentially handed Mr. Orakhood and from the use of it and only two full bottles of the remedy, the young girl has been completely cured of the affliction which threatened to blight her life. Fortunately there are but few cases of epileptic fits, but we venture to say that half the people who read this would feel like new beings after a thorough use of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer; it is a nerve food, restoring nerve force on the same principle that food restores physical vigor and muscle.

If yours is a case of shattered nerves, frequent headache, perhaps nervously cross, troubled with sleeplessness, a tired feeling in the morning, debilitated, all worn out feeling, promptly use this great remedy, for it will cure you, and also ward off the most serious sickness or breaking down which your symptoms indicate.

It is warranted sure to relieve and cure nerve troubles as represented. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, The Saltzman Drug Co., and F. E. Seaman.

Hand Lost but Life Saved

Mrs. Edward Myers, of Athens, N. Y., had been treated for months in the usual way for erysipelas, without benefit. Her hand had become a mass of putrid flesh, the blood so poisoned that her life was despaired of. At this time Mrs. Myers sought the advice of Dr. David Kennedy, who found it impossible to save the hand, so he amputated the same, then gave her

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

which drove the poisonous disease out of her system, thus saving her life.

Had Favorite Remedy been used earlier in the development of erysipelas, Mrs. Myers would have saved her hand. The worst cases of eczema, salt rheum and scrofula, yield to Favorite Remedy.

A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South!

On February 11 and March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within thirty days, on payment of \$2 to agent at destination, and will allow stop over at any points on the south bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. McCuen's Pharmacy.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh, and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Weber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children, for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by The Saltzman Drug Co.

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have asthma, bronchitis, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try it call at our store, McCuen pharmacy, and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. McCuen pharmacy.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Throw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by The Saltzman Drug Company.

A Mother's True Friend

Is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during the period of gestation it so prepares the system for childbirth as to rob that trying ordeal of its terrors and danger, as well as to greatly lessen suffering. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened thereby and the mother strengthened and her system put in the best possible condition. Full particulars in the Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages—a complete family doctor book, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay postage only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon February 18, 1896:

LADIES.

Barry, Miss Emma

GENTS.

Barress, Mr. W. & Co.

Betts, A. W. & Co.

Glebel, L. A.

Heneel, Ira

Klein, Charles C.

Mitchell, Philip

Wolf, H. S.

Yeager, William C.

Crystal Washing Machine Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT ROSSILL, P. M.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 80¢; No. 2 red, 78¢; No. 3 red, 76¢; spring wheat, 74¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35¢; No. 2 shelled, 32¢; high mixed shelled, 31¢; No. 2 mixed ear, 32¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 28¢; No. 2 do., 25¢; extra No. 3 white, 24¢; No. 2 light mixed, 22¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$18.00; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50; mixed clover, \$14.00; 14.50; packing, \$8.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$10.50; wagon hay, \$18.00; for timothy, \$22.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 22¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 19¢; fancy country roll, 12¢; low grade and cooking, 7¢.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, large size, 10¢; New York, 10¢; Wisconsin, September make, 9¢; Wisconsin, in tubs, 13¢; Limburger, 11¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11¢; Swiss, in square blocks, 13¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15¢; Southern, 13¢; cold storage, 10¢.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 80¢; small, 65¢; spring chickens, 60¢; as to size; dressed chickens, 13¢; live turkeys, 11¢; per pound; dressed, 12¢; live geese, \$1.00; \$1.50 per pair.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; cars on sale; market slow. We quote as follows: Prime, \$4.40; good, \$4.20; fair, \$4.00; good butchers, \$3.80; 4.20; rough fat, \$3.50; 3.75; bulls, stags and cows, \$1.75; 1.50; feeders, \$3.00; 2.50; fresh cows and springers, \$15.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair; market slow; prices shade lower. We quote as follows: Philadelphia, \$4.50; 4.00; best Yorkers, \$4.50; 4.00; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, \$4.50; 4.00; heavy hogs, \$4.00; 3.50; roughs, \$3.00; 2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, 38¢ on sale; market firm on sheep, lambs fair. We quote the following prices: Prime mutton, \$3.50; good, \$3.25; fair, \$2.75; 3.20; common, \$2.00; 2.50; lambs, \$1.00; 1.50; lambs, \$1.50; 4.50; real calves, \$6.00; 4.00; heavy and thin calves, \$2.00; 2.50.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, February 18, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old) 72

Rye, per bushel 20

Oats, per bushel 30

Corn, per bushel 60

Barley, per bushel 50

Wool, per lb. 10-12

Flax Seed, per bushel 33

Timothy Seed, per bushel 150

Timothy Seed, per 100 lbs. 50

Brass, per 100 lbs. 10

Middlings, per 100 lbs. 10

Hay, per 100 lbs. 10

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb. 16

Eggs, per dozen 12

Lard, per pound 10

Ham, per lb. 10

Shoulders, per lb. 10

Sides, per lb. 10

Cheese, per lb. 10

White beans, per bushel 10

Potatoes, per bushel 20

Onions, per bushel 20

Apples, per bushel 10

Evaporated Apples, choice 10

Dried Peaches, per bushel 12

Dried Peaches, unpeeled 12

Salt, per barrel 10

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 63¢; corn 28¢; oats 19¢.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 73¢.

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would always be well.

TONSILINE

CURES

Sore Throat

QUICKLY, SAFELY, SURELY.

We want to so impress upon your mind the above fact, that when you or yours have Sore Throat you will at once think of Tonsiline as the one cure which never fails. Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy are just as quickly cured by

TONSILINE

Costs 25 and 50 cents.

The TONSILINE Co., Canton, O.

Sheriff's Sale.

Thomas Masters, et al.

Frederick Thompson, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, February 29, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the township of Perry, county of Stark, Ohio, and known as being lots numbered four, five and six, 4, 5 and 6 of Russell's Addition to the city of Massillon, according to a map of plat, together with a portion of the southeast quarter of Section 12, and Range 10, containing 8 acres of excellent land, 2 miles southwest of Massillon. Appraised at \$25,000.

There will be a survey made of the above tract on the day of sale, one third in cash in hand on day of sale, one third in one year and one-third in two years thereafter, the deferred payments to bear interest at 6%, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises sold. Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAM H. DAY, Sheriff.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

I will offer for sale, at public auction, on the premises, 3/4 miles southwest of Massillon, on

Saturday, the 29th day of February, 1896,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described premises: Situated in the township of Tuscarawas, county of Stark, Ohio, and known as being lots numbered four, five and six, 4, 5 and 6 of Russell's Addition to the city of Massillon, according to a map of plat, together with a portion of the southeast quarter of Section 12, and Range 10, containing 8 acres of excellent land, 2 miles southwest of Massillon. Appraised at \$25,000.

There will be a survey made of the above tract on the day of sale, one third in cash in hand on day of sale, one third in one year and one-third in two years thereafter, the deferred payments to bear interest at 6%, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises sold. Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAM H. DAY, Sheriff.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Stark County, O., I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Friday, February 28th, 1896,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, situated about one mile east of Massillon, along the line of the Smith & C. gravel brick yard premises, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone 23.4 feet south, and 22 feet east of the northwest corner of the lot, thence north 15.2 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.2 acres, more or less, containing as follows: One-half acre, brick kiln, etc. Appraised at \$500.00.

Terms, one-half cash, one-half in one year, interest at 6%, deferred payment to be secured by mortgage on premises.

GEORGE B. ROGERS, Assignee of Smith & C.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying that a trustee be appointed to take and hold the title to the churchyard and grounds now used by the Sixteen Reformed Church Association, trust for the use of said association, and that the Sixteen Reformed Church Association be appointed trustee to take and hold the title to the cemetery grounds with power to plat and sell same, and to apply the money so received to the maintenance and improvement of the cemetery grounds.

ROBERT & McLAUGHLIN, Attorneys for petitioners.

Assignee's Sale.

Under and in pursuance of an order of sale of the Probate Court of Stark County, O., I, the undersigned, will sell at public sale on

Saturday, March 7, 1896,

the following described premises, in Stark County, Ohio:

Section 10, Township 10, Range 10, in the township of Rochester, now Navarre, in Stark County, O.; Beginning for the same at the south-east corner of lot No. 10, in Rochester, thence with the south-west boundary of said lot No. 10, westward 52 feet to the south-west corner of said lot; thence with the north-east boundary of a tract of land, south 42 degrees east, 88 feet, to a post on the western boundary of a street in said town; thence with said boundary northwardly 72 feet to the beginning. Appraised at \$300.00.

Section 12, Part of the south-west quarter of Section No. 9, Township No. 9, Range No. 10, in Stark County, O.; Beginning for the same at the south-east corner of lot No. 10, in Rochester, thence with the south-west boundary of said lot No. 10, westward 52 feet to the south-west corner of said lot; thence with the north-east boundary of a tract of land, south 42 degrees east, 88 feet, to a post on the western boundary of a street in said town; thence with said boundary northwardly 72 feet to the beginning. Appraised at \$300.00.

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